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VOL. IX.-NO. 26.

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 24, 1899.

Utter And Brazen Corruption.

The Genesis and Tendency of the Labor Fakir.—How He Is Revised and Brought Up To Date.

By S S., Bosron, Mass.

must be given their full importance by organizing them with a view to the overthrow of capitalistic dominion and the abolition of the wage system.

"These views finally prevailed in Germany when the Lassallians and the Marxists, under the pressure of Bismarckian persecution, effected their amalgamation. Then the trade unions, despite all legal obstacles, proved a powerful means of Socialist political agitation. This was the spirit that broke down Bismarck, and, extending abroad, built up the strong Socialisms of Belgium, of France, of Austria, of Italy; and this is the spirit which, ani-mating at last the organized labor of America through the combined energies of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., will soon build up a gigantic, irresistible Socialism on this continent.

What Bebel once said to Volmar habit; a mere tradition, as it were. But they no longer know their own native country; they have forgotten its

was submitted by the General Secretary,

doing, they have tested the wisdom and demonstrated the necessity of the move that called this organization into exist-

illuminated the tactical path that

militant proletariat is bound to tread. The C. L. F. Treason.

zation did not dream how far and how zation did not dream now lar and now deep the pollution had gone that pure and simpledom had fostered. The first serious trial that the Alliance experi-enced was a revelation on this subject, made at the time and since the last convention.

(Continued on Page 4.)

John Tobin left the S. L. P. for "purely personal reasons," and he did not join the S. D. P. because he did not yet know whether its attentions to that coy and unsophisticated maiden, the old trades' union, were pure and simply honorable or not. While he was a member of the S. L. P. it was impossible to per sade him to address a Socialist meeting. Since he has not been a member of the S. D. P. he has worked with might and main for it. He spoke in every city where it had an organization, and his broadness became so great that he worked for the corrupt gang in Mariboro. Tobin is a Socialist, Siever-man is a Socialist, and Horace Eaton is just as good a Socialist as they are. Four years ago the International, the

Lasters' Protective Union, the remains of the K. of L. Shoeworkers, and the unafiliated unions, found the pressure too strong for them, so they banded to-gether in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The Lasters had a really magnificent fighting body, but they, too, had felt the effects of the growing change and their flank had already been turned by the lasting machine. The reason they gave up the separate organization was, not because they wished to make the craft a unit, but because they understood that they could not stand alone much longer. Then at the outset the B. & S. W. U. had more men organized than it has since had. It was given a membership that it has not retained, and, in fact, has not since equaled. It has lost in membership more than five times its largest total. It has won no strike of importance. It has deceived the workers. It has cowardly struck at the solidarity of the working class. Its "so-cialist" leaders have openly declared for fakirdom, and the union itself has slided into the ruts of reaction. Its case is hopeless, and it is the object of this article to prove that the union, as at present organized, is

A Menace to Every Man who works for a living.

I have on previous occasions shown some of the conditions which exist in the craft, and indicated the weakness which led to the disasters at Haverhill, Lynn, and Stoneham, and the corrup-

tion which settled the ship at Marl-boro and in the Brockton district. Over a year ago there were evidences of trouble in Southern Massachusetts. The unorganized cutters in the Doug-las factory struck against a foreman and for better conditions. They were under individual contract and could not strike without breaking that contract as all difficulties were to be brought before the board of arbitration. The B. & S. W. U. jumped in and promised ald if the cutters would join the union. They agreed to this, and, of course, brought a graft of initiation fees and dues. In the meantime a uniform price list for lasting was presented in all the shops, the Douglas included. Some manufacturers who were busy obtained it by making a temporary agreement for sixty or ninety days. Others re-sisted. The secretary of the Brockton union, Cunningham, because he was out of the game, or because he was out of the game, or because he was on an-other side of the game, or because he was honest, urged the men not to press for a uniform scale just then as conditions differed from shop to shop, and it would be better to take those conditions into consideration and get what they could. The pushers for the list were the Douglas men, so the union at once cut Cunningham's head off, and the fight was on.

The "Union Stamp" at Douglas'

In the Douglas shop the new list meant a saving of some \$200 a week, so Mr. Douglas at once accepted the "inevitable," and saved money. He also took, amid much pomp, circumstance, trumpeting, and ceremonial, the union stamp. This, according to the agreement, is to be stamped on the sole of the shoe. A shoe, however, has two soles, an inner and an outer. Douglas placed this "guarantee of squareness' inside the shoe, so that if squareness inside the shoe, so that if you are opposed to the union you have your article, and if you are in favor of the union you have your article also. Every worker in the factory must be a member of the union, and the cutters who were on strike—well, the cutters were told to go to work and shut up. If they did not, men would take their places at once, as Mr. Douglas had signed a contract which agreed to give labor a "just return" and Mr. Tobin labor a "just return," and Mr. Tobin had signed a contract which protected capital from being bullied and abused

Mr. Keith, also, could save money Mr. Keith, also, could have money the list so he too agreed to accept it. Rice and Huchins were doing little or no work, so when the strike committee called on them, Hutchins told them tee called on them, Hutchins told them to call again in a few days. They did so and Hutchins was not at home. When the factory was ready to start up, Hutchins told them that he could not be bothered with the list and that they could go to Gehenna—only he told it to them in English. The whole thing was evidently engineered in favor of Douglas and Keith, as several manufacturers wanted the list for a few months and could not get it. They were all, without exception, direct competitors of these two men. Thus we see all, without exception, direct competers of these two men. Thus we s

pure and simple unions step higher, and the leaders "boring from within" the capitalist class. Nothing was gained and much was lost in Brockton. The fact that it came before the greatest run we have had for years, points to a lamentable condition of affairs when the bottom falls out of the boom.

The Experience in Marlboro.

Mariboro comes some months later, and this stronghold of old trades union-ism was lost after a hard brave fight. The manufacturers forced the fighting in this case, and started in to break the union, and, as James Carey would say "they done it." During the state cam-"they done it." During the state campaign the Socialist vote was very small. Murray, Dorsey, Dalton, and Byrne—all of the Tobin-Eaton-Sieverman Union—kept politics out of the union by pimping for capitalist parties. They elected one of their largest manufacturers to the Governor's Council, and this man, on whom they could have no possible claim, "turned traitor to them." Marlboro is almost mediæval in some ways. It has the stilld rather than the ways. It has the guild, rather than the trades union feeling, and its men would march onto Lynn or Brockton to fight for their trade in a day if they were told that it was the right way to do The city is a centre to itself, and the working class, cut off from their fellows, have not the least conception of solidarity. This is the result of the slight competition which has existed higherto on the grade of shoes made there. The wages were good and the people believed that this state of af-fairs would be eternal if they kept their union. Such blindness would have but one result-utter corruption on the part

of the leaders.

The strike was approaching its disastrous end during the municipal cam-paign, and the leaders decided to knife the regular old parties and run a workers' ticket. They compromised them-selves at the outset by supporting for mayor the Democrat Plunket, a "warm fried of labor," but they nominated for the other city executive offices men from among their own ranks. They elected them with no trouble wheterer elected them with no trouble whatever, but as soon as these assumed office a wonder came to light. One Mr. Donwonder came to light. One Mr. Don-ovan, a shee manufacturer, owned Plunket body and soul, and Plunket was working for his owner. Then the same C. L. U., which had led the work-ers to elect him, now led them to re-solve against him. Harry Lloyd came from Boston campalgaine, for him, but from Boston campaigning for him, but as Harry is a Democrat no notice was taken of it. Harry, like all of his breed, campaigns for those who will pay him. He would have come to Stoneham to assist the Republican Marden, ex-vicepresident of the A. F. of L. treasurer of the L. P. U., etc., had not the union there, led by the Socialists, sat all over Marden. The beaten and enraged strikers then turned to their own men, but, strange to say, not one of them could be found. They had faded from view. be found. They had faded from view, and the Mariboro shoemakers who had elected "their own city government," as Max Hayes, echoing Tobin. det. red in the Cleveland, O., "Citizen," to assist them in their hour of greatest trouble, found that their government was using every means in its power—and it has all means—to break the strike. The manufacturers aided by their great capital, aided by the great Mayor, nided by the rovernment, aided by the police aided by the thousands of unemployed shoemakers, aided by the labor leaders, threshed the invincible union into com-

plete submission. Appeals for aid were sent out, again the working class went do eals for aid were sent out, and into its jeans for money to pour into the all-devouring maw of the pure and simple fakir. P. J. Byrne, a typical bow-wow speaker, came to Boston and said, "True, the shops in my town are full, but those people can't make shoes." But they are trying even at this late day, and the strikers are wandering around looking for an opening. Tobin said he knew the strike was lost, but that HE DID NOT DARE TELL THE he dares to come before us and sing the beauties of his form of organization. He dares to tell us of the emcacy of the naked strike and boycott. He dares to tell us that our forces gain momentum as their stomachs become empty. He dares to tell us that a stamp hidden inside a shoe is a sort of all-protecting amulet. Yet he dares not tell the men he led that they had lost! Were these men slive to their true condition, John men alive to their true condition, John Tobin, for fear of being torn to shreds, would not dare talk as he does talk in a position of trust, would not dare act as he has acted since he became a trades union leper.

Tobin's and Sieverman's Evolution Fakirward.

Fakirward.

Four years of evolution have seen the destruction of nearly every union in New England, and to-day Tobin devotes his whole energy to the West. At one time Socialists looked upon him as a man of great value. As the head of a craft which had fought well on the economic field, it was in his power to lead it aright on the political field. In 1895 his Socialism was real, and he was ready to fight for it. Then, when he comes in contact with the old unions, he is corrupted, and it slowly dawns upon him that there are only two courses open to him: he must either endure the strain to which all our men

are subjected, or else he must first conare subjected, or else he must first connive at, and then openly support the
reeking putridity of old trades union
morals. He choose the latter, but in
his retreat from his Socialist position
he still maintained that he was true to
the Party. Many believed this, and it
was not until the N. Y. debate smoked
him out that John Tobin's fakirism became evident to all.

This is the condition of affairs which
threaten us to-day, and obliges us to

threaten us to-day, and obliges us to take connivance of a man's every action. take connivance of a man's every action, and understand the logic of each position he assumes. Tobin and Sieverman were undoubtedly well meaning—at first—but when the very rapidity of apitalist development and concentration forced us to mass our whole strength, they find their plucking in danger. They must play into the hands of the old trades union and still simulate Socialism. In other words, the fakir of the most approved and successful style tries to play both the revolutionist and tries to play both the revolutionist and the reactionist for suckers. He tries on one side without much success: thus the soreness manifested by the above

A Striking Incident.

The moral standing of the B. & S. W. U. is well illustrated by a little in-cident in Marblehead. Two non-union (not scab) edge-setters struck because more work was forced upon them. A Salem unionist took their places and Salem unionist took their places and hired a boy to help him. Thus he was guilty from two points: he was scabbing, he was running a contract job, both of which are contrary to the constitution. The Salem union ordered the man to leave the ahop. He refused and appealed to the Gen. Ex. Board. Through the instrumentality of Eaton and Tobin the G. E. B. sustained him and ordered the Salem union to reinand ordered the Salem union to reinstate him, because the union must recognize the claims of its members above all others. The sequence of all this is that a member of the B. & S. W. U. may scab when and where he chooses. This act broke the Salem union.

What the Rochester Convention

A tumor indicates the condition of the whole body, and in order to treat it we must resort to a purifying process. That tumor may be followed by others, but when the body consists of nothing but tumors and malignant excrescence we know that the state of dissolution is at hand. The last convention at we know that the state of dissolution is at hand. The last convention at Rochester set pustules down as the proper indication of health. There the whole plan of fakirism was formulated and the "progressive" B. & S. W. U. became the simplest of the pure. The dues were not less than ten cents; they are now not less than twenty-five. The new capita was aight combined to the control of the pure. per capita was eight cents a mouth: they are now not less than fifteen cents a week and two-thirds go to the general office, and the rest goes to a sick and death benefit! The unions from one end of the country to the other are in rebellion, and were it not for the stamp contracts Tobin's union life would soon come to an end. Eaton when told that the new conditions will drive men out says that he does not give a damn, as he has a farm that will support him. he has a farm that will support him. The Brockton shops which are garroted the worst are held by the stamp, and Tobin has sent them his ultimatum. "Stay at work, pay your dues, or get out! Your places will be filled at once unless you do." All chances for protest have been cut off, as no vote will be considered before 1901 so "the new plan. considered before 1901, so "the new plan will be thoroughly tested." Tobin and Sieverman, Socialists, have discredited Sieverman, Socialists, have discredited themselves as pure and simplers. Sleverman is with the "Volkszeitung" gang, Tobin with the Debs. We have had so many black-hearted villains in the shoe trade that the present treachery has discouraged many. The "down with the taxes" cry only preludes the "down with the trust cry," and the very fishy, slimy nature of both shows their bodagh origin. The cure is evident. The middle class must have no standing in the party, and the S. T. & L. A. slone can make it purely proletarian.

The Boom towards a Crash.

Just now business is "booming" merrily on to a good stiff crash. Tobin knows that, and is using it for all it is worth. When trouble comes he, too, may retire to his mud. Despite the prosperity, cuts are more company than ever and the old more common than ever, and the old unionist observes, "Well, they have got to stop somewhere." Not of necessity. If those same shoemakers saw a mad dog rushing at them, and they were armed, they would not allow him to tear and rend them because he would have to stop somewhere. They would not be-lieve for a moment that such a cur was entitled to his share of their flesh and blood, and yet they do not protest when their leaders tell them that the capitalist dog must have his share! They look upon men such as Tobin as radical enough, because he utters some hazy resolutions against the dog, but for all that he is as culpable as any. We are picking out the kebbers all right, and Hayes, Sieverman, Tobin, Bandlow, Cowen, "Socialists," who worked exclusively for pure and simple unions, have been dragged out of the flock. Why, even a mind like Willeyé, or Worcester, could understand it were these men organizing capitalist political. cal clubs, instead of merely organizing

cal clubs, instead of merely organizing their feeders.

The S. T. & L. A. has assisted us during the late storm. It has helped us to unmask the corner grocers' association within the Party. To-day we find ourselves settled on a firmer base, and we are obliged to discard rudimentary men and primitive methods. Once for all we must understand that we cannot lead the people blindfolded into the colead the people blindfolded into the co-operative commonwealth, and that we cannot trick the people into an intelli-gent use of their forces.

at Volk's Lyceum, 218-20 Second street, New York, September 22, to open S. L. P. campaign in 16th A. D. Several del-egates to the S. T. & L. A. Convention will speak.

Dead As Chelsea.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

No Longer a Fitting Reflection Upon Chelsea. Mass.

The Caucus of the Socialist Labor Party Held There Under the Law of the State-Workingmen, for the First Time Become There a Direct Political Factor-Sniffing the Revolution.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14 .- As we approached the little old wooden pier, with its primitive gear for landing, the oft repeated saying, "Dead as Chelses," was forced upon my mind. A few steps further, and I knew tho' Chelsea may have been asleep since the cannonading at Bunker Hill, it had awoke and had taken up the work of the coming revolution. A few steps, and we saw a new sight, a glad sight: the official notice of the Socialist Labor Party's cancuses -all in regular order and in handsome

At Hawthorn Hall Comrade Arthur L. Winnick called the meeting to order, read the call from the S. C. C. and requested that voters belonging to the several wards would repair to the several polling places. Ward 1 in the north corner, ward 2 in the south corner, ward 3 in the east corner, ward 4 in the west corner, and ward 5 in the center of the large hell furnished by the city of large hall, furnished by the city of Chelsea. Workmen, for the first time in its history, had become a direct political factor

Caucuses were thus held in 4 wards, citizens were lacking for the caucus officers in ward 2.

From ward 1 Arthur L. Winnick, rom ward 3 Hymes, from ward 4 Martha Moore Avery, and from ward 5 David Goldstein were elected as delegates to the state convention to be held at Worcester on the 25th inst. At 9:30 the caucuses had all adjourned. Comrade Winnick then called the citizens together in mass meeting and with re-marks that fitted the occasion intro-duced Comrade Martha Moore Avery who said in part:

"Fellow citizens, I feel the honor of "Fellow citizens, I feel the homer of this historic occasion: workmen have met together to have to Chelses, to Massachusetts, to America, to the world, that the working class is soon to become the ruling class;—to say, as men, we are free citizens, as workmen we are wage-slaves;—to say that with the ballot of the citizen the wage-slave will strike himself free. The social methods of wealth production chain such and evwealth production chain each and every man to work creating the wealth necessary to maintain capitalist society. One man's part is often the making an insignificant part of an article which in itself would be valueless but that it is absolutely necessary to complete another product. This complex machinery, this mechanism by which micters wealth is produced, must be in the possession of the working class before they can become the ruling class. Therefore, at these caucuses to-night, we declare, anew, under better methods of warfare, that our determined purposs is the conquest of the capital of this city, this state, and this country, that it may be used for the social weal.

Comrade David Goldstein was then introduced. He used a city milk supply

Conrade David Goldstein was then in-troduced. He used a city milk supply as a simple and convincing illustration of the economy of the working force un-der cooperative methods as against the waste of private capitalism. During the organization of the cancus-

es in reply to the question "Ain't you an S. L. P. man and don't you belong to ward 3?" "Yes, I'm an S. L. P. man, and I belong to Ward 3, but I don't vote in this caucus."

in this caucus."

Nothing could better illustrate the drag of the non-citizen element which hangs, like a long-worn bridle, about the neck of the Party preventing its free movement towards the use of political power. Citizenship seemed almost all with this conservative, a "Volksseitung" man, who, though he is a voter, did not know the simple fact that there can be but one set of S. L. P. caucuses held in

The meeting adjourned at 10:45, "Dead as Chelsea" is no longer a fitting reflec-tion upon the town. Chelsea, with its colonial atmosphere, has snifted the coming revolution and has shaken her-self into action

MARTHA MOORE AVERY.

Trying to Muzzle the S. L. P.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 15.—Socialist meetings have been held during the week despite the objections of Chief Hansen and his force; the speakers

have drawn large crowds at every meeting that they have held.

The Socialists affirm that under the constitution of the United States they have the right to hold the meetings, and that they will continue to do so despite the objections of the volles de-

and that they will continue to do so despite the objections of the volice department and the Mayor. Their meetings are orderly and nothing is proclaimed that should not be proclaimed. They say that there is no city ordinance that is greater than the constitution.

On the other hand the Chief and the Mayor maintain that the meetings will be stopped just as soon as an ordinance can be passed. The Arsistant City Attorney is preparing an ordinance to cover the case. A conflict for and against free speech may be precipitated. The Socialists are firm.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.



The Fourth Annual Convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance the United States and Canada met the United States and Canada met at Monday at Arlington Hall, in this y, and throughout was enthusiartic, e detailed report of this important avention cannot be published in this iss owing to the time of going to us. It will appear in the next issue.

Temporary Organization.

the band of D. A. 49 played inspiring as the delegates gathered. The evention was called to order by the and went into temporary or-ation, with Thomas Curran, of hode Island; Robert Roadhouse, of London, Ont., and Wm. L. Brower, as Emporary chairman, vice-chairman, ecretary, respectively.

The Committee on Credentials made is report, recommending the seating of the delegates as follows:

Socialist Labor Party of the United tes, entitled to 3, send 1: Daniel de D. A. 3 (New Bedford, Mass.), entitled

D. A. 4 (Newark, N. J.), entitled to 2, meds 2: Matthew Maguire and Ella eves Cohen.

D. A. 7 (Shoeworkers' Council, New York), entitled to 2, sends 2: Wm. L. Brower and Edward Bullis. D. A. 8 (Bakers, Boston, Mass.), en-titled to 2, sends 1: Christian Schleu-

A. 10 (Mixed, Boston, Mass.), en-Biled to 1, sends none.

D. A. 12 (Philadelphia, Pa.), entitled to 4, sends 2: Max Kellar and Oscar

D. A. 15 (Pittsburg, Pa.), entitled to sends 2: Wm. H. Thomas and Wm.

D. A. 16 (Jeannette, Pa.), entitled to A. 17 (Rhode Island), Entitled to ends 4: Chas. Kroll, James Reid, mas Hayden and Thomas Curran.

D. A. 18 (Clearfield Co., Pa.), entitled o1, sends none.
D. A. 49 (New York), entitled to 8, nds 8: Patrick Murphy, J. Laffey, Ru-lf Katz, Kate Pryor, Louis Lustig, meph Schlossberg, Joseph Krinks and

Hugo Vogt.
L. A. 165 (Tailors, Washington, D.
C.), entitled to 1, sends 1: Arthur Keep.
L. A's 226, 241, 249 and 273, (London, Ont.), entitled to 1, send 1; Robert

L. A. 213 (Scranton, Pa.), entitled to sends 1: Archie Hamill. Section Greater New York, S. L. P.:

Lucien Sanial. The convention then organized permanently, with Lucien Sanial as chairman for the day; Robert Roadhouse, vice-chairman; William Brower, secre-

In a brief address Sanial referred to the recent conspiracy of the "Volksthe recent conspiracy of the "Volka-miting" element against the Party. This element, he said, had been chief-by actuated by its hostility to the B. T. & L. A..., until its malevolent at-titude had assumed the form of open rea. It was represented in the Naal Executive Committee by a certain who had long been, and is still, ef officer of a sick and death buest essociation. This man affected the airs of a thorough "trade union Socialist," believing in the policy of boring from the inside." Yet, he boaried not only of having been a Lasnot only of having been a sensed not only of having been a Las-dilan, but of having preserved to this by his attachment to the principles that tactics of the German Social De-sectacy. Of course, to those who are equainted with the history of Terman totalism, the incongruity of such a patton is sufficiently obvious. The left is that the Lassallians were emct is that the Lassallians were emaitient is that the Lassallians were emaities of the Lassallians were emaities of the Lassallians were emaities of the Lassallians were entirely opposition was the last characteristic difference between and the Marxists, who strongly weated organization and action on the economic and the railed lines in the economic and the citical field, simultaneously. "I have the said the speaker, "a copy of the latton adopted by the Lassallian agress (or Convention of the General sociation of German Workingmen), at Hannover in 1874, and it reads blows:

'In view of our members' general clanes with trade unionism, espe-in Germany, this Congress makes following declaration: The efforts of all labor associations,

The efforts of all labor associations, parting to protect wage workers the oppression of capital, are in the capable of achieving their sould object. It is rather the conviction of this Congress that the unequal state of the capitalist power with a vain last the capitalist power with a vain last the efficacy of economic action the working class reduced to its own resources, imperils in the highest me not only the working people's staf resistance, but also the radical of Socialist politics.

the not only the working people's
of resistance, but also the radical
of Socialist politics.

For this reason, the Congress dethat those are traitors to the
hing class who—actuated for the
last by personal interest and conto the decisions of the Berlin Conof 1872—persist in endeavoring to
the labor movement, thus un-

pardonably harming our political prop-

aganda.

"This Congress, therefore, decides also, that, in accordance with the resolution of the Berlin Congress of 1872, all the trade unions claiming to endorse the Lassallian doctrine must be dissolved within a year, and their membership enrolled to the fullest possible extent in the General Association of German Workingmen.

extent in the General Association of German Workingmen.

"The members, officers and directors of trade unions, who are at the same time members of this Association, and who will not comply with this decision within a year, shall by that fact alone forfeit their membership in the said Association, and their readmission will be subject to the consent of the Directing Committee."

ing Committee.'

"Now," continued the speaker, pare this document—this Ls allian death sentence of trade unionis —with the declarations of the Marx at Con-gresses from 1868 to 1896, upon the lines traced out in the following words by Marx himself in the report of the Gen-eral Council of the International Association of Workingmen on the eight-hours' normal workday (1866):

hours' normal workday (1866):

"Trade union activity is not only legitimate but necessary. It cannot be suppressed so long as the present society subsists. * * On the other hand, if trade unions are rigorously necessary in the daily struggle, in the guerilla warfare, between capital and labor, they must be investigated.

applies to such infinitely smaller figures as Stahl and his "Volkszeitung" asso-ciates: 'According to the materialistic conception of history, the conditions of existence determine the ideas of the working class; and within the working class itself the conditions of existence determine the ideas of individuals." Their ideas are apt to change with a change of conditions. Stahl, at the head of a pure-and-simple organization, has become a pure and simpler. Others among his fellow conspirators have become middle class men and have im-bibed American middle class notions. They still call themselves Socialists— German Socialists-from the force of

history."

After the election of standing committees, the

Report of the G. E. B.

To the Delegates to the Fourth Annual Convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

COMRADES—The year that has elapsed since the last convention in Buffalo, July, 1898, has been a critical one for the Alliance, and thereby for the political as well as for the economic movement of labor in the land. The events that have crowded into this nar-row span of time have sorely tried the cause of the proletariat; but while so

They have exemplified the class struggle as it never was exemplified before, and by the light they cast have

The Alliance was born of the ill conditions in which the "pure and simple" system of trade unionism was leaving the working class in; and yet, while ex-

One of the organizations that joined D. A. 49 in establishing the S. T. & L. A. was the Central Labor Federation (D. was the Central Labor Federation (D.
A. 1). It had by that time become a
stagnant, body, but its reputation of
former years gave hope of its revival.
Instead of reviving it succumbed to the
surrounding air of "pure and simple"
corruption. Active at one time, it had
falled in its ideals and then become corruption. Active at one time, it had failed in its ideals, and then became "practical." and fell. Its downfall into the ditch of corruption remained for a while concealed; the explanations given upon the gathering evidences thereof that came to the surface received at first favorable interpretation from the G. E. B., it being wholly unprepared to encounter "pure and simple" fonliness in that quarter. But as the evidences encounter "pure and simple" fonlness in that quarter. But as the evidences cumulated, the G. E. B. began to investigate. The investigations were pushed by the members of D. A. 49 on the Board. The C. L. F. (D. A. 1), through its members on the Board, took alarm, and it decided, as the only way to escape conviction and conceal its crime, upon the destruction of the Alli-

To accomplish this end it went into a coalition with two national "pure and simple" unions—the international Cigarmakers and Tobin's Boot and Shoeworkers. The Alliance was simultaneously attacked by these two unions

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In	1888 (Presidential)	2,068
	1890	13,831
In	1892 (Presidential)	21,157
	1894	88,183
In	1896 (Presidential)	86,564
ln	1898	82,204

The economic structure of society is the real basis on which the juridical and political superstructure is raised, and to which definite social forms of thought correspond : in short, the mode of production determines the character of the social, political and intellectual life generally.

All quiet on the Potomac.

The Volkszeitung Corporation continues prowling, awearing, clinching its fist, gnashing its teeth—as safe distance. impotent.

The Party holds possession of the name of its National Organ, which continues to wave defiant, daring, and challenging attack.

HITCHING THEIR CAR TO THE DITCH.

The Factory act in this State has been amended, and the "reformers" are exultant. They point with pride to the clauses that "limit still more the chances for the exploitation of the home" through factory work in tenements, etc. Closely looked into, and the working of the amendments being carefully observed, the conclusion forces itself that the net results of the law will be the creation of about seventeen more assistant inspectors and increased revenues from rent to certain landlords. As far as sweating is concerned, it will flourish thenceforth as before.

The inspired bards counsel man to hitch his car to the stars; in other words, to promote his interests by attaching them to noble, elevated propeling forces. The elements, that, like the pest, are promoted by capitalism, reverse the counsel: they are "practical," they hitch their cars, not to the stars,

but to the ditches.

The sweating system, "tenement house" factories and the like, are ditches that have acquired the rights of naturalization in capitalist society; they have even become necessary to it. These ditches, now, are utilized by the cormorants of the capitalist system. Whether it is that they do not know that capitalism can be abolished, or whether it is that they do not care to find out, or whether, as it is more likely, they have a particular attraction for ditches;-however that may be, they utilize the institution for their own private objects. To them the recking ditches of capitalism are THE thing. and the pointless hue and cry raised over these pest holes by the "reformers" suit the cormorants exactly. The "reformers'" agitation to abolish such "institutions" are quickly seized by the cormorants, not for the purpose of promoting the utopian's objects, but for the purpose of profiting directly by the "reformers'" utopianism. "The sweating system shall be checked, hooray!" "Tenement house work shall be abolished, hooray!" How? Appoint a few more cormorants as "inspectors," and they will see to it that their jobs shall be permanent, by seeing to it that that which they are appointed to "inspect" shall never fail to exist and need "inspection."

Turn the capitalist-enacted and capitalist-enforced "Labor Laws" over as one may wish; look at them from the north or the south, from the east or the west; peep at them from behind or from in front, they always reduce themselves to this "practical" result: they serve as tackle or harness for cormorants to hitch their cars with to the

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Brocton, Mass., "Times" is justly getting angry at the imposition that it discovers has been practised upon it by Tobin, Eaton & Co. Now that it has learned from THE PEOPLE what measures Tobin used to influence its action, it turns upon Tobin and the other general efficers. After quoting in full the article in THE PEOPLE of the 10th instant, containing Tobin's circufull the article in THE PEOPLE of the 10th instant, containing Tobin's circu-lar to the presidents of unions that they write to the "Times" and other capital-ist papers in behalf of this attempt to squeeze 25 cents a week in perpetuity from his rank and file, the "Times"

While the general officers at the time this communication was sent out were furnishing "The Times" with full account of their after of the controversy, they omitted to precent

this letter to the papers, simply stating, when inquiry was made regarding it, that they had "asked an unbiased expression from the national organizations." In the meantime other communications sent our by them were submitted for publication in full.

To what depths of infamy do not these labor fakirs stoop!

The "Voice of Labor" is the name of a weekly, published in New York, and which says of itself that it is

A strictly unwin, non-sectarism and non-par-tisan journal, devoted wholly to the interests of organized labor.

Is it possible to crowd more contra-

Is it possible to crowd more contradictions into so few words?

How can a paper that is "devoted wholly to the interests of organized labor" be "non-partisan"?

Again, how can a paper "devoted wholly to the interests of organized labor" be "strictly union"?

A paper, devoted wholly to the interests of organized labor, must, if it be intelligent, logical and honest, be a strict partisan of labor. No politics other than the politics that are in the interest of the working class can beinterest of the working class can be-speak the attention of such a paper; and seeing that no political party of the capitalist class—whether Democratic or Republican, whether Gold or Silver bug. whether Protection or Free whether Expansionist or anti-Expan-sionist—could or ever would promote the interests of labor, it follows that such a paper must be a strict, uncom-promising partisan of the class-con-scious political party of the working

Again, a paper, devoted wholly to the interests of organized labor, may not, if it be intelligent, logical and honest, be strictly union. "Strictly union" can here only mean strictly interested in union men. The interests of the union man cannot be safe guarded without close attention being paid to the interests of the non-union man. If the union, by keeping up the capitalist system of the production wanted the system of the system o production, renders the existence of the union more and more precarious, and thereby forces men out of the union into non-unionism; if accordingly the union breed non-unionism, it cannot be

"atrictly union."

The "Voice of Labor" is not the voice of labor at all. Labor does not utter such a contradictory mess.

We don't know much of the Oregon City, Ore., "Courier-Herald," but it be-low reveals elemental capacity in the art of deduction—a very necessary art in the political world. It says:

An organization known as the Civic Federa-tion has been organized in Chicago, ostensibly to investigate all matters relating to trusts, but in reality for the purpose of defending the trusts. The character of the men at the head of a movement is an infailible index to the character and purpose of such a movement.

This is sound reasoning. As the tree is known by the fruit, so is the character and other personal qualities of man a necessary indication of what he actually stands for. One who needs actually stands for. One who needs capitalism to live cannot favor Socialism, i. e., the interests of the working class; one who has debts to pay cannot favor Silver-bugism; one whose stock in trade is liquor cannot favor Prohibition; shyster lawyers who need court favors and thus must havele to court favors, and thus must hustle to get "endorsements" of trade unions for capitalist candidates for the judiciary, cannot favor the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which jumps upon all such corrupt practices; "labor papers," that need capitalist advertisements to live, cannot be straightforward advo-cates of labor's course; small traders, who are oppressed by taxes and want these removed as "the first step," can-not be bona fide Socialists; 'in short, crooks cannot be straight. All this is axiomatic; hence the "Courier-Herald" is perfectly correct when it concludes that beneficiaries of trusts cannot pro-

duce anti-trust effects.

But only this warning would we give our Oregonian: Look out! If you keep reasoning that way your arguments will be called "personal" and your language "billingsgate"—by those who feel hit.

This is not meant as a discouragement, but only as a friendly warning.

The Pueblo, Colo., "Courier" is wroth at one C. F. Albert, editor of the Pueblo "Times," for having read a paper at the recent Convention of Afro-American Editors of the Rocky Mountain States, in the course of which said C. F. Albert expressed the view that

The only safe thing for the negro to do is to ally himself with the man who employs him. Let him keep in line with the capitalists. I be-lieve in always being on the victorious side, and the capitalists always win.

To that the "Courier" makes the angry answer that such views

Ought to make the heart of every slave-driver glad.

That Mr. C. F. Albert expressed a criminally stupid view goes without saying; that, however, the "Courier" should bridle up thereat is surprising. What is the difference between Mr. C. F. Albert's notion that the negro's safety lies in allying himself with the man who employs him, and the "Courier's" oft expressed "pure and simple" notion that the interests of the workingman and of the capitalist are workingman and of the capitalist are identical, and its, consistent with such a notion, upholding the political ticket of the Silver Bug exploiters of labor?

None whatever. It is always out of place for the Pot to call the Kettle

Not bad this from the Salt Lake City, 'Warren Foster's Paper":

The cheek of the Democracy in assuming that trusts in this country can never be disposed of until they get a "clatter" at them, is something sublime. To read their press one would think that a trust was a monstrosity which was due wholly to Republican rule and that the Democracy had been lying low for years, anxious to deal with trusts even as David did with the lion, or Sampson did with the Philistines, and, by the way, they seem to be using the same weapon.

The Bolivar, Pa., Depatch" falls plump into the trap laid for the unwary by the labor fleecer Hearst's New York "Journal." The "Despatch" asks quite complacently:

complacently:

"An old age pension" means that every wage carner shall by public authority be insured, so that when he reaches an age when he can do no more work he and his with an lead an existence worthy of human beings, without being compelled to go eo the poorhouse. Is this not worth the attention of Americana' Should we not at least begin to think of this and discuss it? asks the New York "Journal."

How delighted would not the New York "Journal" be if the "old age pension" issue were taken up by the working class of America and all the important issues that are summed up in the issue of "Socialism" were dropped! In England the "old age pension" issue has served a goodly capitalist purpose. The discussion of it—like the discussion

that Barnum incited on his bogus white from other and more serious frauds in his collection of curiosities—, would consume all the efforts needed in more practical directions. elephant so as to draw attention away

Abolish wage-slavery, uproof capital-ism, and old age will enjoy the dignity of age without the insult of pensions.

The Bristol, Conn., "Journal" seems to have caught the Socialist infection from the neighboring New Britain. It somewhat clumsily, yet quite

Those who wonder how the people will get possession of the various industries after they have been trustified have probably not hard of the document known to history as the "Proclamation of Emancipation." When the voters finally take possession of the government, (which they must do before they can take possession of the national industries), the president, supported by the nation can declare the oil business, or the sugar business, or the railroad business the property of the whole people and appoint a commissioner to take charge in the same way that he now appoints a man to take charge of the postal department or the war department.

There were 7.198 copies of the Party pamphlet, "What Means This Strike?" sold from June 1 to September 11 of this year. The fifth edition of 5,000, which issued from the press only two weeks ago, is now nearly exhausted.

Spread it; place it in every workingman's hand. The workingman who has once read it can never be the same man after. His thoughts and his face are bound to turn towards the right direc-

Scetion Greater New York.

To the Trade and Labor Organizations of New York.

COMRADES:-

The Socialist Labor Party of Greater New York calls upon you for contributions to its campaign fund.

There is no need of dwelling here at length upon the reasons which should induce every friend of this Party to now come to its support with increased devotion and vigor.

Its fidelity to principle, uncompromising policy and steady progress have not only alarmed the capitalist power, but arrayed against it all the dishonest elements upon which the capitalist class has heretofore relied for the perpetuation of its despotism.

New schemes are therefore constantly being hatched to check the ominous advance of militant Socialism. Aye, even within the Party itself the labor fakir larva has lately been attempting its work of disintegration and destruction. All in vain, however, for the Party knows how to preserve its integrity, and any such attempt only nerves it for a further display of strength. It stands to-day throughout the country better trained, better disciplined, more vigorous, more aggressive, and fitter in every respect than it ever was for a struggle against capitalism.

But its opportunities for educational agitation are necessarily limited by the pecuniary means at its command. It needs, therefore, the substantial support of all progressive organizations and of every individual sympathizer. It needs also the active co-operation of men able to speak at public meetings. men able to speak at public meetings chiefly held in the open air, and of all those who, by distributing literature in abundance, canvassing their districts, supplying information and otherwise doing practical campaign work, may contribute within their respective spheres to the advancement of the common cause. The names and addresses of all such willing workers should be sent to the Organizer of Section New

Subscription lists have been issued and the Party confidently expects that your body, imbued as it is with the true spirit of the labor movement and spirit of the labor movement and realizing the magnitude of the task before us, not only make its own money contribution as large as possible, but will urge upon its members the necessity of circulating the said lists with commendable energy and making prompt returns to your Secretary, through whom the sums thus collected will be transmitted to the Organizer of will be transmitted to the Organizer of the City Executive Committee. All contributions will, as usual, be receipted in the Party organs. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

L. ABELSON, Organizer, 23 Duane street, New York City.

Watchwords.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Jacob Oleovich, Seattle, Wash.]

A minister stood in his pulpit one day, And to his hearers with ferror did say: The clergy's the one, the only, the great Yea-even greater than the State"; "I pray for all!"

The soldier stood in battle array. Ready and eager for the fray. To conquer a people neath foreign skies, To enrich others he bleeds and dies. "I fight for all!"

The fakir stood in the Union's hall, With manners sleek and unlimited gall, Stirring dissensions, cavy and spite, Doing everything but the right, "I dupe them all."

The capitalist sat in his palace car. Touring the country near and far, Idle, luxurious, useless yet grand, Scorning the touch of Labor's hand. "I get it all."

The proletaire stood in a factory town, Opportunity, wages dwinging down, Crushed like a worm neath Capital's heel, Woe, worse than savagery, doomed to feel, "I carn it all."

A postman knocks at the toller's door, A package of papers falls to the floor, PROPLE, Socialist paper, light at less-on the mist and muddle of the past, "A torch for all."

Clergy, army, capitalist, fake, Living all on what workers make, Profit system accurace! Why! At last I knew where my interests lie. I see it all! To the Socialist hall I go to-night. To join the Party of Truth and Right. The Party whose increasing power Will soon vets in the people's hour. I voto for all.

The people's hour! No classes more! No bile rich, no starving poor; The reign of plenty, peace and health, The advent of the Commonwealth; Justice for all.

CELLULOID PATRIARCHY.

In Rome the discontented populace was held at buy by the distribution of bread and the mind-diverting pomp of the circus.

Capitalistic development requires a Capitalistic development requires a different form of bambooxle. The individual capitalist, as a representative of capitalist development, must initate past representatives of systems similar to the capitalist system. Cheap fireworks, parades, election beer treats, target excursions, suppers, prize-fight excitement, bloyde races, even a war excitement, no longer suffice to keep the worker in a morphine trance. The capitalist, therefore, out-Romes Rome, so to speak, and appears on the scene so to speak, and appears on the scene in a patriarchal guise; clothed with fatherly benevolence and prudence he steps forth, like a father to his children, and allows them to admire and speak well of his kindness to them in allowing the his hindness to them in allowing this his kindness to keep them

He gets some pegs ahead of the father in combining business with pleasure, increasing profits and the subjection of his children-wage-slaves; he becomes a patriarch.

The patriarch of old was looked upon

by the tribe as the representative of all that was good, noble, refined and chari-table. Of course those standing near the patriarch knew well the meaning and objects of the bamboosie, like unto the foremen, superintendents, etc., of to-day. But—they fared well, enjoyed the fat of the land left, or thrown, to them by the patriarch, and practised their power upon those below them, and so on. The patriarch was, so to say, a terrestrial god; he would lead the tribe whither he wanted; he would make them do what he wanted; he made them think as he wanted, aye, had the same election system swors the lews of old think as he wanted, aye, had the same election system among the Jews of old as exists here to-day, he would have made them VOTE as he wanted. Blood, bones and life it cost to hold his power or to depose him. The patriarch of to-day and the system that upholds him, can be deposed by a class-conscious vote of the tribe—wage-slaves—for Socialism. -for Socialism.

Shortly after the horrible fire here on the 4th of September, 1898, the Celluloid Company, through whose criminally negligent way of running the plant the fire was caused, decided to hold a oncetalked-about target excursion. scheme had been dropped, but it was taken up again right after the article about the fire had appeared in these columns. Queer coincidence: Election Day was selected for the excursion. Nevertheless some odd 20 votes more were polled in the Twelfth ward for the Socialist Labor Party.

If worst comes to worst, 'he capitalist, more watchful for his interest than his wage-slaves for theirs, will play the rôle of patriarch, no matter how much

rôle of patriarch, no matter how much he despises the ignorance of his wage-slaves, that allows him to pursue his career of child and man killing and

maiming profit seeking.

Marshall C. Lefferts, the president of the Celluloid Co., is the capitalist who starts this domestic bamboozle of patriarchy in this big manufacturing To wit, as stated in the Newark

patriarchy in this big manufacturing town. To wit as stated in the Newark, N. J., "Sunday Call" of last May 28:

President Lefferts became a director and an officer in the Celluloid Company about 1872, when the plant was located in Albany, N. Y. A little later the business was brought to Newark, when Mr. Lefferts took an active part in its management as the treasurer. Scon the office of secretary was merged with that of treasurer, and Mr. Lefferts had his office in Newark, at the factory. He continued there when the company moved its plant from the centre of the city, on Mechanic street, to its present location in the neighborhood of Ferry and Ashbridge streets, in 1875. At the close of 1890 the present Celluloid Company was formed, consolidating the separate companies. Mr. Lefferts was then elected president, and shortly afterward removed his office to New York, where it has been ever since.

It was not until March of the present year that the plan for the Celluloid Workmen's Club was definitely broached. President Lefferts called a meeting of the heads of the several departments, and the meeting was held in a comfortable meeting from on Market street. At that meeting the president laid down his scheme so far as he had evolved it, and the officers present at once were much impressed with it.

Indeed, they were deeply impressed,

Indeed, they were deeply impressed, no doubt, as the Newark, N.J., "Evening News" of March 28 puts it:
Mr. Lefferts is well liked by those under him
and the employes say he often tells them that
he is a workman no better than the rest of

The go-between, foreman, manager or superintendent of any department is much impressed as he perceives that he is to become adjunct bamboozier to

convince every wage-slave under him that the capitalist WORKS. Talk about your patriarch! It is questionable whether the patriarch of old ever found as willing tools as these latter day patriarchs do. Either political bunco-steerers, and a princely lot they are, or Sunday school (thou shalt not steal maxim) sharps; even as chari-table American lodge brothers do we appear and seek to carry our despotic desires and bossism into the meetings, but thanks to general dislike we are

but thanks to general dislike we are occasionally sat upon.

Some more vapidness from that clumsy "Sunday Call" states that, "as a business man, President Lefterts knew full well that a club cannot be run on simple enthusiasm, nor on the bare "promise to pay" of any one; and also that "the fact that the company is willing to expend a large sum in getting the ing to expend a large sum in getting the ing to expend a large sum in getting the employees' club started is ample proof of the confidence of the officers in the ability of their employees to carry the venture to a successful issue. It is in fact an eloquent expression of the faith the company has in its men."

How can he rely on the "simple enthusiasm" of the officers? How can the company do so? says the "Sunday Call" further on, that "it was made

Call" further on, that "it was made plain to them that it was to be their club, that the company was not to interfere in its management, and that they could join it or leave it alone, exactly as they saw fit, without their section having any inference.

actly as they saw fit, without their action having any influence upon their connection with the factory.

And as we inspect the list of officers we see it teems with the names of foremen, managers, etc., but nary a workingman's name. Only bosses. Then we recollect that the majority of the hands stated that they "were afraid of staying away, as they might lose their jobs." Just the same as the trial vote taken at the plant in 1896 resulted in a tremendous majority for McKinley.

What noble, charitable Christian "work" is done by the capitalist class, all for the perpetuation of wage-siavery! And that under the mask of democracy and freedem. But look! In this "Land of Freedom" there is a club for employees of a factory, having in its by-

ployees of a factory, having in its by-laws one of the links of the chain that keeps the wage-slave bound to ig-norance, and vice versa, viz.: No public, political or religious discussion

or any entertainment or other thing pertaining to political or religious matters shall be al-lowed in the clubbouse.

(Article IX, Sec. 6.)

WHAT? Not allow the Rev. Galloupe to appear in the assembly room up-stairs and declaim his usual maledicstairs and declaim his usual maledictions upon Socialism in general and the Socialist Labor Party in particular? Prevent him from repeating to the Celluloid Co.'s employees the lie that Socialism and Anarchism are the same? Keep him from telling them to PRAY? Who believes this? What? Mayor Seymour will not be allowed to tell the same employees in nest little words to continue their misery by voting for capitalism under a Democratic (or Republican) ticket? Who believes it? What? Not allow the stool pigeon volunteers to expand about the beauties of rotten well water and help mummify the employees' brains by an account of

of rotten well water and neip mummiy
the employees' brains by an account of
the smeil of Spanish gunpowder at
Chickamauga Park? Who believes it?
The trend of the times, the fear of
the coming social revolution, makes the
heads of the Celluloid Co. tremblingly
lay to and cause the Head One to allow
the "Sunday Call" to give away his
mission of patriarch in this sentence:
The leading spirit in the club movement has

The leading spirit in the club movement has been from the beginning President Marshall C. Lefferts, of the Celluloid Company.

What else is this than an attempt to get a stronger hold on the minds of the wage-slaves than even a servile

press or pulpit could have?

But it will avail nothing. Socialism is coming swiftly, every election brings the co-operative commonwealth nearer. LITTLE BILLY.

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of produc-tion and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to be nationalized, operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor party.

which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1 Any ten persons may organize themselves into a Section provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and sever their connection because, with each other connection of the second of absolutely, with all other political par-

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT. Organizer.

Recording and Corresponding Sec-

retary

-Financial Secretary. 4.—Treasurer.

4.—1 reasurer.
5.—Literary Agent.
6.—Chairman, each meeting.
ORDER OF BUSINESS.
1.—Reading of minutes.

New members.
-Correspondence.

-Financial Report

Report of Organizer.
Report of Committees.
-Unfinished Business. New Business.
 There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is

fixed by each Section. A monthly remittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee.

Committee.

5.—A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of ten cents per capita is necessary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the

at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the Section. 7. Each Section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public

discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of

members, party progress and pros-pects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled

as member at large.

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the

National Secretary, HENRY KUHN,

61 Beekman street, New York City. Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

HARTFORD, CONN.:
Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor.
ALBANY N. Fearl street.
J. E. Alexander, 477 No. Fearl street.
Peter Steenman, Jr., 82 Guilford street.
SYRACUBE, N. Y.
Geo. F. Whaley, Socialist Headquarters.

Peter Biseenmans, Jr., 82 Guilford street.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Geo. F. Whaley, Socialist Headquarters,
Room 14, Myer's Block.
UTICA, N. Y.:
K. F. A. Nitzschke, 85 Columbia street.
LYNN, MASS.;
John A. Henley, 45 Green street, rear,
ST. LOUIS, MO.:
Henry J. Poelling, 246 College svenue.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.:
G. Rempler, 1133 Madison svenue.
MILWAUKEEE, WIE.
Rochus Rabnick, 215 Lloyd street,
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.:
Leonard C. Thompson, S. L. P. headquarters,
Calumet Building, Church street.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
F. Serrer, 21 Nash street.

P. Serrer, Il Nash street.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.
Chas. Gaus, 1 Thompson street
ELIZABETH, N. J.:
LIZABETH, N. J.: Chas. Gaus. 1 Thompson street:

ELIZABETH. N. J.:
G. T. Petersen. 222 3rd street.
PATERSON. N. J.:
John C. Butterworth. 110 Abloin avenue.
ERIE. PA.:
Fred. Ublimann. 656 W. 18th street.
PHILADELPHIA. PA.:
Max Keller, 1016 Hope street.
READINO, PA.
Silas Hinkel. 1157 Cotton street.
PHILADELPHIA. PA.
C. A. Danielson. 161 Eth street, s. s.
PROVIDENCE. R. L.:
Lawrence Lie. Box 206. Chaptelle, R. I.
Austin Boudreau. 6 Lucas street.
TROY. N. E.
John Barnivill. 507 Second street.
DETROIT. MICH.
P. Frieseme, Jr., 228 Arnot street.
John Barnivill. 507 Second street.
UENCINNATI HIIO.
M. Straus. "Elbe." Piat.
LOWELL. MASS.
Robert Owen. 244 West Machester street.
SPRINGFIELD. MASS.
Robert Owen. 244 West Machester street.
SPRINGFIELD. MASS.
P. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.
W. P. Evans. Room 18, Rew 1, Proctors Cabins, Carroll street.
W. P. Evans. Room 18, Rew 1, Proctors Cabins, Carroll street.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan-I am going to the Uncle Sam-You will certainly feet

cooler there than in the city. B. J.-I don't do it for the sake of coolness exactly; I propose to stay there even after the cool weather has set in

I want to escape the political campaign U. S .- But you'll be back in time to vote? B. J.-Not much; that's the very thing

I want to escape.

U. S .- And let the thing go by de-B. J.—There's no default in the care

It is a choice of rotten apples. U. S .- I certainly don't share that view. B. J.-Would you vote for the party of the "Advance Agent" of misery?

U. S.-Indeed, I wouldn't. Its programme is partly the dry rot of "pre-tection," partly the false pretences of the gold standard. The one and the other have been tried; wages go down in both; in both the workers are thrown out of work; in both pauperism is-creases for the masses and riotons wealth increases for the idle few. I'll certainly have none of him.

B. J.—Nor would I. Or would you be-stow your ballet upon that blatant com-bination of Democratic Reformers and Anti-Taxpayers?

U.S.—Most assuredly not. In the first place, this gang is as much after a com-fortable seat on the backs of the workers as its gold rivals. In the second place, it is a preposterous crew. It wants the private ownership of the means of production, it wants to kee that up, and yet it is up in rebellion against the results of such private own-

B. J.-So say I.

U. S.—Between the two, labor is be-tween the devil and the deep sea. Fil none of either.

B. J.—And don't you get tired hearing of the two sets of pudding heads and rascals making faces at each other? U. S .- And disgusted, too.

B. J.—That's the reason I am going to U. S.—But have you no choice other

than these two? B. J.-None other.

U. S.-What about the Socialist Labor

B. J.-Give me a rest!

U. S.—You shan't have a rest till you explain.

B. J.—Well, I will explain. The So-cialist Labor Party is a political party like all others; and the same as the Democratic and Republican parties, it will become corrupt when it gets into

U. S .- Are the Republican and Democratic parties corrupt? B. J.—Are they not?

U. S.—As far as I can tell they are

B. J. (amazed)-What!!!

U. S.—They are not. I have never heard of a single instance in which a Republican or a Democratic politician from Presidents down to Aldermen, has sold out to the working class. B. J. looks puzzied. U. S.—Do you know of any instant to the contrary?

B. J .- I can't say I do. U. S.—Consequently they are not con-rupt. They are put there by the capital-ist class and they remain true as sied.

to the capitalist class. Coming to think of it that Even though they quarrel among them-selves, and even amidst their bitterest wrangles, just so soon as a labor issue is up, they form one solid body against the workingman.

U. S.—Once more, I, therefore, repeat U. S.—Once more, I, therefore, repair they are not corrupt. As your premise, fall through, so must your conclusion. The Socialist Labor Party cannot be come corrupt. As the representative of the old parties are uncorruptible as remain true to the capitalist class the runs them, so will and must the repre-sentatives of the Socialist Labor Party remain true to the class that puts the sentatives of the Socialist Labor Party remain true to the class that puts the in power and whose interests they represent. There is no instance of the representatives of a revolutionary movement having sold out; the labor fakirs sell out, but they do not represent the working class nor any revolutionary movement. They represent themselves and a coward movement themselves and a coward movement Don't go to the woods. On Election Decast your ballot solid for the S. L. I Anything else you may do is aiding

The English translation of Rec Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire" is some time ago ran through THE P PLE, is now to be had bound in an gant volume of 78 pages, with Mark picture as frontispiece. No Sicialise even though he be no student, and student, even though he be no Socialiscan aord to be without it. Apply, is bor News Co., 147 E. 23rd st., N. Clty. Price, 25 cents.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

Rhode Island.

There will be a Meeting of Section Provides in TEXTILE HALL, OLMEYVILLE, R. L. Friday Evening, Sept. 29, at 8 o'close

The following business will be trans-General vote on San Francisco resultante action providing for Cancuses and Officers, and other party business E. W. ROXBURGH, Ser'y of Gen.

The Story Of Maywood.

This is the story of Maywood. were well that it were written in are and speeded on the wings estring, until it burned itself into art and brain, of every worker sation, so that in its flame could and understood the recent deints of the class struggle in and of the Party.

ed is a suburb of Chicago. It not be on the map were it not for Bros.' can factory. It is around idents that have occurred in this within the past 6 months that sthis tale is woven.

was in the Ides of March in the year that Norton Bros. wage determined to strike for butter broad. Their condition had bestolerable. The piece work sys-bat mirage-like allurement—of ins, in which the workers always he prosperity that never material-and speeded up the machines, in-d the product and lessened the until blind revolt was stamped on

dangerous cutting machines, and hands were sliced off like ical foremen made matters the "hands'" only alternative strike; and they struck 1,200 900 men and 300 women, without se of organization behind them. a pin there while we change the setting for a moment.

March 20th I reached Chicago. This for many reasons. First, Alliance is the best expresef the advance made by the Social-sovement up to date, hence the clos-aman or a Section hews to the Alsee, the further is that man or Sec-ser, the further is that man or Sec-ser, from the phrase-mongering theorist. Sunday-school utopian who comes in-sur movement to exploit his freakish-Again, looking at the movement rough Alliance glasses, you can de-the poor, pitiful devil, who gazes on material interests from the mud gut-instead of the mountain peak; sees his cigar-makers' sick and death sent instead of the dome of the Co-The result of my inquiry was not en-

"Worker's Call," understood the S. L. A. about as well as a standard professor. But, "he believed in the heiple." Morgan, while ostensibly staiple." Morgan, while ostensibly alliance man, disgraced himself by alliance man, disgraced himself by dying himself with the corrupt Bohmbidinger outfit and proving himself for their company by first going back a the instructions of his District and condity by spending the funds given ha to pay the dues of District 11. The state of the comrades whom I met, with exception of Damm. Baustian, and exception of Damm, Haustian, and wothers, knew no more than the sellows. They were blind to the Al-searchlight that lit up the dark in the labor movement in the They gazed on the labor move-They gazed on the labor move-ent through the flash of the Hayarket bomb. Disgusted, but ever hope et and started on my tour through

The next morning at breakfast I was

La Salle, Ill.

1,500 men on strike at Maywood. Can them for Alliance. Come back. A. M. Simons.

Of course, I came as fast as steam wild take me. Reached Maywood at 20 p. m. I found a few strikers in the weting hall. There spokesman said: We had a Socialist from Chicago here. stalked for two hours and went away. you run you'll catch him at the cor-

well, Comrade Simons, the train was two hours late, because of the snow; you have had an afternoon meeting; hence is make, but I am anxious to know that you have done. Did you get them at the Alliance?"

In reply, Simons told me a long A spontaneous revolt had broken out Norton's the previous day. As one a the employees marched out without paisation of any sort. As un-class-scious workers will do, they sent for thir to come and organize them; the of them subscribed a quarter each. The his \$300 in their treasurer's hand were patiently waiting for the fakir to notified our people. Simons came to the men, knowing there was no position, because THE CHICAGO LAGOR PAKIRS TO A MAN WERE TORKING FOR CARTER HARRISON IN THE SPRING CAMPAIGN JUST When Simons arrived 800 When Simons arrived, 800 women were in the hall. He for two hours, but did not organthe men, because, think of it, HE HE alist that knew his business have organized them on his shirt-drilled them for the revolution, another Allegheny or Sistersville under way in Chicago. For it was lest such raw material the Althis brilliant opportunity was That we what follows all the more inter-

ared not miss another meeting from inerary. The opera house in Spring 5 had been hired for my meeting wing night. All our other com-are working, so that I had to hit were working, so that I had to me all and leave the Maywood workthe fakir.

came next morning. Carter Har-gave him a half day off, presum-his promise to say a good word a to the strikers. He did so with the hability seems.

r ewn slaughter. Mr. Patrick Dayle, L. F., did Hearing that a Socialist speak-

er had been there the previous day, he caused a resolution to be introduced to the effect that "NO MORE SOCIALIST SPEAKERS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO ALDERS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO ADDRESS THE UNION."

Here was a declaration of war, and it came from the fakir toe. A coarse, illiterate, rum-soaked fakir, with the pay of a notorious capitalist politician in his pocket—literally blood money—organises our unfortunate brothers into further slavery and slaps us in the face with a resolution forbidding us to talk to them in the future. Could shameless

to them in the future. Could shameless audacity go further?

I have said it was a signal for war, but the war came not. With the white hot brand of the fakir's slap on their face, the powers that be (at the time) in our movement in Chicago quit—like whipped spaniels. True, a column of wishy-washy stuff appeared in the "Workers' Call" about Maywood. That closed the incident see for as the Chicago. closed the incident as far as the Chicago Socialists were concerned. The rum-blossomed fakir was triumphant, and

Carter Harrison smole a smile of glee.

If the S. L. P. were to be run on thes lines I would have none of it in mine; I would sooner be a callow youth in the Y. M. C. A. and sing hymns in mothers' meeting than be an incompetent nin-compoop, who, possessing a vague, academic knowledge of socialism, knows not how to apply it, yet has the conceit of assuming leadership, and of trying to get that, as we now find out, by intrigue slander, and back-biting, and hence, like a rudderless ship, drifts hither and thither to be smashed on the rocks when the storm breaks.

I might add to the above, that the strikers in Maywood marched to the ballot box, voted as Doyle instructed them, viz., for Carter Harrison; then

. . .

marched back to the shop—whipped.

Since then the men in the stock-yards have been on strike; again were they led by Doyle, again were they whipped; while as far as we were concerned, we might as well have been up in Andree's balloon near the North Pole.

Let us look again in the Maywood mirror, for the sight is amazingly impressive. It is a view in miniature of the American labor movement. It is a pic-ture contrasting the old with the new. One side is moist with the mildew of age, the other is wet with the dew of the

age, the other is wet with the dew of the morning.

In the old picture we see the S. I. P. of the 80's, when under "Volkszeitung" tutorship we were a sociable rather than a socialist movement. Then we had Maywoods galore. Then would the "A. M. Simons, Editors," appear before the strikers and "talk for two hours," It might as well be for two months. The might as well be for two months. The Simonses would sing of the future in vain, when the Pat Doyles would shout of the present. The Simonses point to the ballot-box, the fakir The Simonses would point to the factory gate. Under such circumstances, of course, the fakir won. But a new spirit came into our move-

We took the Pat Doyles ment. throat and grappled for the fall. We lashed the rascal naked through the Nation. And from that moment we made progress. From that moment the S. L. P. threw off its awaddling clothes and stood erect like a man and marched bright-eyed to the Revolution.

It were but natural that some of those who gained by the old style methods, and the visionaries who expect victors heads who live in the past should band together to impede the progress of the movement. They did so. Hence the battle of July 10. That battle was a historic one; possessing the courage that Chicago lacked, our comrades, although outnumbered two to one, throttled treas on as they would throttle Doyle. Go you and do likewise. Socialists of Chicago, redeem yourselves. Then you can inscribe on your banners the proud boast of the S. L. P., so well expressed by your townsman and Comrade Scholl McClure: 'We have never compromised with error to make a friend. Never refrained from striking a blow for the fear of making an enemy,"
T. A. HICKEY.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

147 East 23rd Street, New York City.

(Store open from S A. M. to 9 P. M., Saturdays to 9 P. M.) Karl Marx:

th ability as an Irish labor fakir

Then he organized the men

A. F. of L. grabbed their muaddeparted after organizing them

or own slaughter

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM,

Applied to the Art of Taxation.

Here, at the beginning, no traditions worth mentioning, no cast iron modes and standard of living, no interests so deeply rooted that they could not easily be moved, and-until the comparatively recent advent of the plutocratic power -no class differences so wide as to forbid compromise. Chattel slavery was the only factor of irreductible disagreement. More homeogenous socially than any other political aggregate; imbued with the capitalistic spirit of the earlier competition period; intensely patriotic in the strictly middle-class sense; possessed of boundless resources; determined to reach a point where it could depend upon itself alone for nearly all the necessaries and luxuries that its people might require, this country set itself to the work of "manufacturing domestic manufacturers" while developing its agriculture on a stupendous scale of product as well as of middle class ownership. With this end in view it adopted the simplest system of taxation that had yet been devised; a system which was also, upon the whole, the least unequal until the American plutoc racy had accumulated a vast amount of personal property and began to put in practice the Single Land Tax theory. Leaving the taxing of real estate to the states and municipalities for their respective fiscal purposes, the national government undertook to raise all its revenue by levying duties upon foreign goods. Such has always been, to this day, in so far as practicable, the national fiscal policy of the United States. But, whenever circumstances made it imperative to increase the revenue levying internal taxes, the two chief articles selected for this purpose were liquor and tobacco.

From 1789 to 1813, inclusive, the aggregate collected from customs was 215 millions of dollars, as against 8 millions only from domestic taxes, direct and indirect. The war with England somewhat altered this proportion; yet, in the six years, 1814-1819, the customs yielded a total of 113 millions, as against an internal revenue of only 26 millions. Then the internal taxes practically disappeared. There was not even the least trace of them from 1848 to 1863. But when the Civil War came, the enormous drafts on the Treasury consequent upon it necessitated their re-establishment on a scale unprecedented in the annals of nations. The famous liquidation period, 1864-1868, is the only one in the history of the United States, during which the yearly revenue from domestic imposts was larger than that of the customs; the aggregate of the former for whole period being 1,076 millions, and of the latter 707 millions. also, by the way, in order to fully realize the magnitude of the burden, that during the war the national debt rose from \$90,000,000 (in 1860), to \$2,700,000,-000 (in 1865); that one-half of the counwas desolated, and that the population, divided against itself in interne-cine conflict, was then numbering only

Nevertheless, it does not appear that this tremendous burden, made up of all kinds of direct and indirect taxation, indebtedness and destruction of wealth, had the effect of reducing the wages of American labor, computed either in money or in commodities. On the contrary, it appears that never before or since were wages so high in this country, the workers so steadily employed, and their condition so good in every respect. Then, as yesterday; then as in the pestilential year 1849; then as ever since labor power became a merchandise, its value, fundamentally and pri-marily determined in any given period of years by the standard of requirements of the workers, was affected in its oscillations during that period, solely by the supply of it and the demand for it, regardless of the mode or extent of taxation, or of any circumstance affect-ing similarly the net profits of capital-ists, or the division of those profits among them.

During the Civil War period (including the years immediately following). the prices were high, partly because of taxation, partly because of the great consumption incident upon the war, partly because of the depreciation of money, and other reasons. But the price of labor power rose in a higher proportion. In the first place it had to rise to THE FULL EXTENT OF THE INCREASE OF THE RETAIL PRICES OF NECES-SARIES in order to preserve the stand-ard of requirements existing at the beginning of that period; a standard which obviously could not be lowered either by taxation or by capitalistic resistance in a period of great industrial activity. In the second place, it even passed the line marked out by that standard: on the one hand because of the comparative scarcity of labor resulting from the organization of armies num-bering one million men, who are thus transferred from their ordinary occupations (or lack of occupation) to the operations of war; and on the other hand because of the large demand for workers in the many industries, old and new, either engaged in supplying the armies, or fostered by the high tariff on foreign goods.

Facts of an exactly similar character have repeatedly been observed in this and other countries. They were again observable here lately, during the Spanish War. But never so strikingly as in the Civil War did all the economic phenomena combine to expose in their glaring absurdity the "Wage Fund" theory, the "Savings" theory of the for-mation of capital, the theory that taxes on the necessaries of life fall upon wages, the theory even that taxation is necessarily a burden to the capitalist class, the consequent theory of "Eco-nomical Government," and many other theories, formulated in the days of mid-dle class rule.—LUCIEN SANIEL, "Socialist Almanac, Supplement No. 3.

Telephone Casi, 1203 Spring.

JULIUS HAMMER. .. Pharmacist ..

304 & 306 RIVINGTON ST., COR. OF LEWIS ST.,

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Don't write on both sides of the sheet; Don't write on tissue paper; Don't write with pencil;

Don't write with a broom-stick, if a booth-pick is handy, pens preferred;

Don't crowd your lines; Dan't begin at the uppermost edge of the

Don't abbreviate; Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter;

Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending elippings;

Don't write your signature as the' you wished to remain incognito; Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled; Don't write on sheets of uneven size; Don't take this ill.

He Sees it Now.

To THE PEOPLE:—I endorse the action of the N. E. C. in regard to the "Volkszeitung" crowd and the S. C. P. A.; but I questioned the wisdom of the N. E. C. in their policy of suspending whole sections of the Party; but since reading the article sent out by Section Chicago in the "Workers' Call" of Sept. 9th, I have arrived at the conclusion that a wise thing was done, and done none too soon for the good of the movement. Let the good work of purification go on until the Party is cleaned of this reactionary element.

NEAL GREGORY.

Fruithurst, Ala., Sept. 8.

Humors of the Situation. To THE PROPLE.—The enclosed is the an-awer that Section Duluth sent to the Kangaroo Committee upon receipt of an "order" from the same.

Committee upon receipt of an "order" from the same.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 1st.

Duluth, Minn., August 29, 1899.

"Heary Sloboudis."

134 William street. New York.

Sir:—Your 'order' to Section Duluth, dated Aug. 15, 1899, came to me just in time to be placed before the Section at its regular business session, held a day later, Aug. 27. I have to say that it was some time before the merriment, created by its reading, subsided. It was moved and adopted that you send more such communications, inasimuch as the worker's lot is such a dreary one that such side editions of "Puck" and "Judge" serve to relieve the monotony. The circulars you say you sent to be seed by every member, have as yet not arrived, but will no doubt in time, when we will give them to the comrades for, no doubt, their great edification.

Bec. Duluth, S. L. P.,

L. DWORSCHAK, Sec'y.

Why Boes Clarence S. Darrow, a Chi-cago Democratic Capitalist, Con-tribute Money to the "Workers' Call" ?

why Boes Clarence S. Darrow, a Chicago Democratic Capitalist, Contribute Money to the "Workers' Call" To THE PEOPLE.—This week's issue of "The Workers' Cail" (known here as "The Next Week's Revolution") contains a number of questions supposed to be asked by an alleged City Central Committee, which is but the closk of "A. M. Simons, Editor," the man who hatca bossism. That he likes bossism, if he can be the boss, can be plainly seen by one of the many boss-acts he has committed.

When the rank and file—the only boss—was speaking with no uncertain voice, when one Section after another was sending in resolutions in favor of the old N. E. C. to the "Workers' Call" for publication. "A. M. Simons, Editor," in the presence of several comrades said: "I shall not publish them, I will state in the next issue of the "Call" that space would not allow their publication." He thus suppressed resolutions. In order to still pose as an "anti-boss" man, he brought the matter before Hills C. C. Which said: "Amen." This was done only AFTER he had committed himself as a boss.

Now, after that came two somewhat neutral resolutions, and what does "A. M. Simons, Editor," do'—lie published THEM. No doubt he will ask the indorsement of Hills C. C. C., which is less able to produce proofs and facts than its boss. No—anti-bpss, I meant to say. Hence it attempts a dodge by lodulging in questions. "A. M. Simons, Editor," makes assertions he has made against the S. L. P., he disappears behind Hills C. C. C., which is less able to produce proofs and facts than its boss. No—anti-bpss, I meant to say. Hence it attempts a dodge by lodulging in questions. "A. M. Simons, Editor," makes assertions facts and proofs! Quite logical, isn't it? But that is the way of those who will answer. It is this Clarence S. Darrow—the defeated Democratic candidate for Congress; Ciarence S. Darrow—the chairman of the Democratic reunion meeting, held at the Chicago Auditorium this Summer; Clairance S. Darrow—the Democratic reunion meeting, held at the Chicago Auditori

What They Would Have Us Come To

What They Would Have Us Come To.

To THE PEOPLE—The Kangaroos are great
in their way. On the inside page of "The Boque" is an article by an Englishmen on
Brecent Developments in the S. L. P.." This
bird uses up a column and a haif of solid nonparell type, from which is taken this delightful example of plain very day "English as
she is writ," and so readily understood by the
working class:
"There are but two courses as possible outcorass of the recognition or non-recognition of
this irredutable fact. His recognition will operact as it has aiready operated in some countries, and is to-day operated in some countries, and is to-day operated in some countries, and is to-day operated of which constituth a logical acknowledgement that its deminds should be determined, as far as possible,
so as to set up the least opposition and resistance to their assimilation in the historical,
economic, accial and physical causes and forces
which are unmistakably doing more to make
Eccialism possible than conscious human astion, taken as a whole, has hitherto done.
This will mean, in the end, FREE SOCIAL
ISM for all. On the other hand, its non-recognition will operate to perpetuate that failurin the public advocacy of Socialism, as a consequence of the non-assimilation of theoretic
the industrial and physical complexion of the
clean of the American Socialism, as a consequence of the non-assimilation of theoretic
of 80,000 polled out of a total population rapidby approximating to as many millions.

Thes, on the first page, is an account of the
meeting of the Annual Conference of the Si.

D. F. of England, from which is taken the follewing:
"It was, of course, on the question of the
electoral policy of the S. D. F. that the most

meeting of the Annual Conterence of the No. F. of England, from which is taken the folkwing:

"It was, of course, on the question of the electoral policy of the S. D. F. that the most important discussion took place. The resolution submitted by the Executive Council to the Conference laid down the basis for an entirely new political departure. It called for the organization of the Socialist vote with a view to the extinction of Liberal candidates generally by that vote being throws on the Tory side up to and through the General Election. On such a policy there was necessarily a strong difference of opinion among the delegates. No one had any sympathy with Liberal candidatures: everywas recognized that, under present circumstances, the Liberals are our greatest entering linasmuch as they exploit our work and enthusiasm. The difference arose on our ability to carry out such a policy as was proposed in the resolution, and the misapprehension which might arise in the minds of people senerally as to the motives which animated that policy. The resolution was finally earried by 31 votes against 31, and afterwards an instruction was given to the new Executive Council to obtain a return of the Rocialist voting strength in various constituencies, the operation of the new policy to be suspended meanwhile.

From which I judge that the bird of the first official guess that we should have no Sectionize and the second of the second learn while an enthusicant of the second of t

meanwhile. I judge that the bird of the first oliveling means that we should have no Be-clalist vote at all but vots the Republican staket, that being the Tray tocket in this occupier. NEW YORK | country.

Kangaroos? Always sneering at the Party as not being large enough, they have been anxious to fuse; always being capitalistic in sentiment, they have veed capitalistic tickets. i. e., the leaders thereof. Now they come out in their real colors for the "Tory" republican party. How does it go? "Leave a jackass alone, and he is bound to bray," O. R. Bostou, Mass., Sept. 14.

In the Gas Ensiness.

To THE PEOPLE.—There is an error running through the arguments in THE PEO-PLE against the Kangaroos. They are talked of as the they were in the business of politics. Now this is a mistake. Politics may be a side-line with them. I won't go into that. Their mais line, however, is not "politics," but "gas." I draw my procks from the Bogus People of the lith of this month.

The gas business has two leading features:

I it sells gas.

The price it collects for its merchandise despeads, not upon actual consumption, but upon the dividends that the Company wants to distribute among the stockholders.

As to the first, the fact is too self-evident to need explanation. From beginning to end the Bogus People and what Comrade Doran justify called last week the "Bogus Zeitung" lade out only gas, wind; more wind and more gas. The second point, however, is not so self-evident. To appreciate that one must have some inside knowledge. As stated under No.

gas companies apportion among their consummers, as the price they charge, the dividends that they want to apportion among the etock-holders. Now, the way the general vote of the Kangaroo Sections in Greater New York is given in their issue of the loth, proves that those people are gas company experts. As the gas companies care not how much each cantender country in the content of the work of the content of the work of the content of the second point care of the loth, proves that those people are gas company experts. As the gas companies care not how much each cantender actually consumers gas, neither do the is given in their issue of the 10th, proves that those people are gas company experts. As the gas companies care not how much each consumer actually consumes gas, neither do the Kangaroos care how many votes there actually are in each of their "organisations." As the gas company proceeds from the total amount it wishes to bestow upon itself in dividends, so do the Kangaroos proceed from the total vote they would like to have. Accordingly, before putting down the various votes in each subdivision, there was quite a discussion among the clique as to how many votes they should have. The more rash wanted 1,000 "so so to show." as they claimed, "that the Beekman street gang was no where"; the cooler heads voted "1,000 votes" down, as too extravagant, so extravagant that "the deception would be seen through too easily." It was finally settled that they should have 700 votes.

as to show "as they claimed, "that the Beek-man street gang" was no where": the cooler heads voted "1,000 votes" down, as too extravagant, so extravagant that "the deception would be seen through too easily." It was finally settled that they should have 700 votes. Thereupon they proceeded to distribute this vote-just as gas companies distribute their bills—among the various Districts, regardless of membership.

Thus, for instance, I notice that the 12th A. D. is recorded with 3t votes: IT HAS NOT 39 MEMBERS; the 58th A. D. is recorded with 32 votes: IT HAS NOT 16 MEMBERS; the 25th A. D. is recorded with 32 votes: IT HAS NOT 16 MEMBERS; the 25th A. D. is recorded with 32 votes: IT HAS NOT 20 MEMBERS; the 4th A. D. is recorded with 32 votes: IT MAY HAVE 20 MEMBERS; the 8th A. D. is recorded with 31 votes: It may have 5; the Party organization remained there practically intact, and just that number of Kangaroes was got rid of, to wit. Nochim Zadik, Schteinraich, alias N. J. Stone, "Editor of the Bogus People; E. F. Kirchner, Jr., the whippersnapper who wanted to be National Secretary: Ludwig Jablinowsky, the "Rogues-Zeitung" reporter who said "10 years ago the "Volkszeitung" deposed the National Executive, and that was the end of it, it can do the same thing now; the other two were the wife and the aunt of the above named Nechim; etc., etc.
Reasoning from the known to the unknown I conclude that their total membership is about 400, and this tallies with a calculation from another side. The total membership on the books of Section Greater New York in good standing was about 1,200 on July 10th. Computing the polls of Kuhn and Kirchner in March for National Secretary, as the total poll, 700 votes represented the working active portion of the Section. Out of the 500 non-voting element, the Kangaros drew thir real strength—if deadwood is atrength. They pulled fully 300 of that to their side, and with about 100 more of the active ones, they may have bad 400, or a little over, at the start of the row. The first work woul

New York, September 14.

A Correction.

A Correction.

To THE PEOPLE—Please correct the following paragraph in my answer to Bandiow as follows. "You was not asked to deliver two speeches." etc. The word "not!" should be stricken out; it was either a typographical error or an unintentional mistake of my own. I noticed it the minute I read it in THE PEOPLE.

JACOB NEY, Jr.

Canton, O., September 10.

Doing "Business."
To THE PEOPLE.—There is a funny thing

To THE PEOPLE.—There is a funny thing going on hereabouts.

Tickets are being sold for a raffle of a drinking horn "for the benefit of the election campaign of Section Miliord." Now, Section Miliord in Now, Section Miliord in the case being one Chas, Wageler, a "Volkszeltung" man, who is known for his default in squaring up with the Labor News Co. of New York and other Party organisations.

In that there would be no hing funny. The unites in that this Wageler, who is now trying to raise funds for a Kangaroo "campaign" which he and every body cise here in Miliord knows will rever come off, did not vote or agitate last election when there was an S. L. P. campaign in this towa; he was too afraid of his job!

afraid of his job!

This explains why the raffle tickets are being neddled, not here in Milford, but in ce we rid the Section of this Wageler we

have been gaining good members. There were also gathered 25 new subscribers for THE PROPLE and 4 for the "Buffalo Arbeitersei-Milford, Conn., Sept. 11.

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspon-

(No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.)

a bona fide signature and address.)

O. E., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Granted, for the sake or argument, that the National Executive Committee has violated and is violating the Party Constitution; we shall go further: granted, for the sake of argument, that it deserves deposition;—yet all that would not depose it ipse facto et nominatim, much less would that ipse facto et nominatim, much less the party's will, through a general vote of the whole Party, and the election of a new one. The man, who, in view of these and all other facts in the case, can suberly claim that "there are at present two N. E. C's, each justije calling the other "unconstitutional", has, indeed, no standing ground in the S. L. P. it to be the organization that will enforce the Revolution in the land, tend only then is it worth a serious man's thoughts, time and efforts), then it must consist of men et above a certain minimum of consistency and democratic self restraint.

a certain minimum of consistency and democratic self restraint.

L.A.M., NEW YORK.—The law of evidence
evidently is not your forte; as we don't wish
to take you for dishonest, and trying to pull
the wool over our eyes, there is only the cenclusion left, to wit, that you are weak on "evidence," and are yourself humbegged. This is
not unlikely; you will remember how, not so
long ago, you brought up the concrete charge
that "THE PEOPLE was calling Gompers a
Polleh lew," and how, with the files of THE
PEOPLE, you were shown to have been
studed, and had to shandon your "charge."

S. A. J., NEW YORK.—Connecting with
what is said above to "O. E., San Francisco,
Cal." altho' that is not exactly applicable to
your question, this much may be added:

What with the crushing tyransy of the Pure
and Simple Trade Union, on the one hand,
and the lax, wholly money-controlled system,
of the capitalist political organizations, on the
other, our American people are left where
they have yet to lear the leasen of "democratic organization." The S. L. P., already
sufficiently overburdened with the task of wiping set from the public mined the fallectes of
capitalist and bourzeous economics, has also
to undertake the education of the messes is

"democratic organization," that is in say, is the principles of structural order, where Free democratic organization, that it to say, in the principles of structural order, where Presdom Goes not mean anrechist disintegration, and where Organization does not mean crushing tyranny. Probably this will be the most trying part of the Party's task. In forming its
columns under the fire of the enemy, as need it
must, at the same time that its pulse is
quickened by the love of Freedom, it is threatened on the one side, with a looseness that will
open wide breaches for the Trojan Horse within its ranks, and on the other with a revulsion
that threatens to fly off to the other extreme
and threttle its very life.

Tho'young, the Party's Constitution admirably guards against both horns of the dilemma; experience is pointing out valuable
improvements. The moste of us all on this
head shoud be "Freedom with Self-Rostraint."

improvements. The mosts of us all on this head shoud be "Freedam with Self-Rostraint."

"SMILINGLY WATCHING." OLATHE, COLO.—You have caught on quits well; but a point escaped you that makes the thing absurder yet. In that circular, insued by the cx-flate Committee, B. L. P., of Illinois, one of the charges is that THE PROPLE uttered a "deliberate lie through the Letter Box when it stated that it had not received a certain resolution passed by the now defunct Chicago City Central Committee; hut-just before making the charge of a "deliberate lie." the said ex-State Committee circular expressly states that "the letter, enclosing the resolution, was sent (now watch, sent to THE PROPLE, no) TO THE NATIONAL SECILETARY!!! Indeed, THE PROPLE never received it, and to this day never read it. The N. E. C., we now accretain diff receive it and sat down on it as allly.—For muddleheadedness, reck-lessness of vituperation and religionist cheatism, that cheatism that proceeds from the theory that everybedy can be humburged, the "A. M. Simona, Editor" outfit is unsurpassed, C. J. D., NEW YORK.—The thing is a forgery. There is no such thing as "City Central Committee, Section Chicago, S. L. P., Jas. Smith, Secretary." The only Section Chicago, S. L. P., in existence has Paul Kretlow for the Secretary.

its Secretary.

"S. L. P.," INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Here is one more fact for you; Some two meaths age. Bandlow and Hayes spoke in Toledo, O.,—"Socialist" Mayor Jones twon—FROM JONES PLATFORM. They did not communicate a word about it to Section Toledo. S. L. P. When some friends of the Section Saked Bendlow and Hayes at the hotel why they did not notify the Section and have the meeting under the Section's auspices. Bandlow answered he DID NOT KNOW THERE WAS A SECTION IN TOLEDO:

V. V. BEIDGEPORT CONN—The first

A SECTION IN TOLEDO:

V. V., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The first paper in a case is a decument called the "summons." The summons of the "Volksegitung" corporation in this injunction suit against the Party is dated JULY is. The sarliest date of any of the papers of the Party in that action bears date of JULY is—fully four days later. The VOLKEZEITUNG CORPORATION BEGAN THE SUIT. In this instances an the instance of seeking protection from the Police. IT started, as explained in THE PEO-PLE of last July 16. When it lies about the latter point, it indulges in a lie somewhat harder to bring home to it; but when it lies in the matter of who first resorted to the capitalist courts, it utures a lie on a matter that is of record, and that anyone can ascertain fer himself. This Volkseitung Corporation relies, however, upon the dense stupidity of its narrow following.

G. P., KANSAS CITY, MO.—Your whole ar-

himself. This Volkasziung Corporation relies, however, upon the dense stupidity of its marrow following.

G. F., KANSAS CITY, MO.—Your whole argument hinges upon the point that the N. E. C. has suspended Sections since July 10, and that, in that way, the N. E. C. could be sure of a majority within the Farty. New, that points not yell taken, for the simple reason that the N. E. C. suspended not one Section Dayton, O. What the N. E. C. did was to suspend Sections that the N. E. C. did was to suspend Sections that had unquestionably put themselves outside of the Party. A Section that recognizes the Kangaroge places itself outside of the Party that question is not, cannot be open to discussion with any henorable and intelligent man. The Section that does that cannot be expected to recognize a call for a general vote issued by the organization whose officers it repudiates. Accordingly, the action of the N. E. C., under such circumstances, was not to create a condition, but to RECOGNIEE it, and to do as a necessary prerequisite to the organization of the Party in such localities.

As to that part of your argument that consists in the general proposition that granted the right of the N. E. C. to suspend, there is no telling where it may stop, it belongs in a category of reasoning that Reason Velects, and the fallactous dislectics of Prohibitionism: "Granting the freedom of a man to drink some, there is no telling where it may stop, it is the same sort of deceptive reasoning that the Spencerian." anti-Government Interforence folks induine in and that Husley in his "Administrative Nihiliam" makes miner-mark of a method with the listle of Ifs

Your error arises from your confusing the ropriety of a method with the justice of its

roolam means.

At any rate there has been, in the instances in question, no question of wiping out "S. L. P. Sections in existence," but only of recognizing that certain S. L. P. Sections having wiped themselves out, the fact had to be taken official notice of so as constitutionally it organise S. L. P. Sections in those localities.

S. P., CHICAGO. ILL.—Why, good man, the world is wide. Start, in heaven's name, your own "S. L. P." But this prediction we make on this 24th day of September, of the year of grace, 1889: The first thing you and we will know is that the shots we fire into the Democratic party will be hitting you.

cratic party will be hitting you.

R. C., NEW YORK.—Don't underrate these discussions on "constitutionality." They in ne way "tend to weaken the revolutionary pulse of the povement." They are necessary to promote the understanding of what "Organisation" means. Do you imagine that "Revolution" excludes "Organisation," together with what "Organisation" implies, to wit, "Discipline"? If you do, quickly dree the harmful error. It is just the reverse. At no scoch is ORGANIZATION and implied DISCIPLINE so important a factor as just the speech of Revolution.

"VINDEX," SAN FRANCISCO, CAL-"VINDEX." BAN FRANCINCO, CAL.—uus as soon as elected, and the only thing for a temporary N. E. C. to do is to submit its ex-istence to a general vote of the whole Farty. The Kangaroos not only fought shy of that, but immediately proceeded to ignore and dely the orders of the Party. For fixtance: By a but immediately proceeded to ignore and dety the orders of the Party. For Instance: By a general vote of over 2,000 the Party ordered the N. B. C. to sever connections with the "Volkaseitung" Association, and itself publish the Party papers, thereby asserting the Par-ty's ownership of its press. In direct violation of this order, the Kangareos continus connec-tion with the "Volkaseitung" Association, and furthermore are aiding the "Volkaseitung" Association in its suit against the Party for the ownership of THE PEOPLE! The Consti-tution orders a general vote to be ordered for delegates to the National Convention of the S. T. & L. A., the Kangaroos did nothing of the sort. And so forth and so en. The gentlemen are simply deed against the Party's whole at-titude: it hurts their "Volkaseitung."

are simply deed against the Party's whole stitude: it hurts their "Volksseitung."

B. J., SAN PRANCISCO, CAL.—Yas, we read Job Harriman's statement in the "Class Struggle" of the 10th against the N. E. C.; pretty bad—for Harriman.

His statement is grounded upon falsifications of indisputable facts and of the Constitution, It is a falsification of facts to say that the N. E. C. "acknowledged that Section New York had a constitutional right" to depose. In language clear enough to leave no mistake, the N. E. C. denied that Section New York had any such right, and pointed to the Constitution to show that such an act could be performed only by a GENERAL VOTE OF ALL. THE SECTIONS IN THE CITY OF GREATEN NEW YORK, AND THAT THAT WAS NOT DONE.

It is a falsification of the Constitution to couts its Article V. Section 2.a. to the effect that the "duties of the Board of Appeals shall be to settle upon appeal all difficulties in the perty." as a proof that the Board of Appeals shall be to settle upon appeal all difficulties in the perty." as a proof that the Board of Appeals has and therefore properly exercised its anthority in passing upon the issue raised between the Rangaroo and the lexitimate N. E. C. Even if such an issue could come under the general designation of a "difficulty" in Charty in Charty of the Survisidation of the Board of Appeals and places it under the Arry. The Constitution expressly takes that perticular "difficulty" out of the survisidation of the Board of Appeals and places it under the Arry. The Constitution expressly takes that perticular "difficulty" out of the survisidation of the Board of Appeals and places it under the Arry on providing (Art. IV., Sec. 1. c) that such action summersion. etc. I SHALL BERDHITTER WITH THE REARONN THERE—FOR TO A GENERAL VOTE OF THE PARTY.

We are not surveyed to learn from you that Hickey triturated him. in debate.

TY.
We are not surprised to learn from you that Hickey triturated him, in debate.

Hickey triturates him, is debate.

R. F. B., NEW YORK.—Can't kecept your suggestion. Can't see any reason why to take any particular notice of the New York Kangaroor farce of "holding primaries" and "sominating candidates." The whole thing is a weate of time on their part. The embiens they will never get: their fraudulent methods are too glaring to give them ever the remotest chance in that direction. Furthermore, their following is too insignificant for them to secure the meeded signatures for independent nominations: the non-diffuses oredominate among them, and Tammany can't aid them because its heelers must all be publicly conrolled on its own primary lists.

in this city. The now notorious labor fakir and workers-squeezer Tobin came down to this city, and with the aid of the label and other committees of cigardown to this city, and with the aid of the label and other committees of cigarmakers here, he set up opposition unions to the Alliance shoeworkers, gathering the worst scab element for his purposes and drawing direct aid from the employers themselves; at the same time Harris, Bennett and other beneficiaries of strike and label committees of the cigarmakers, jointly with Groelinger and other would-be beneficiaries of such corruption funds, made upon the Alliance cigarmakers the corrupt assault now known as the "Seidenberg Spectre." The Tobin onslaught failed miserably; the cigarmakers' onslaught resulted in a drawn battle owing to the publicity given to their recality. Owing to local conditions, the cigarmaker fakirs needed and violently strove for "vindication" aginst the charges brought home to them. The C. L. F. was used for that purpose. The conspiracy came to a head at the Buffalo convention, where the C. L. F. managed to be largely represented, aided therein by the moneys secured through the advertising of capitalist parties and other corrupt practices.

The conduct of the majority at that convention demonstrated that a preconcerted plan existed to scuttle the Alli-

convention demonstrated that a precon-certed plan existed to scuttle the Alli-ance. Nothing saved the situation but ance. Nothing saved the situation but the conduct of three of the members of the G. E. B.. who, under the constitu-tion, demanded a joint session of the locals in this city to consider their resig-nations. The conspirators found them-selves trapped; their original plan for destroying the Alliance had to be aban-doned; they resorted to a new one; they immediately resigned their offices, and thus left the organization without thus left the organization without executive head, expecting to see it break up.

The S. T. & L. A. Bescued,

But they counted without their host. A new executive was elected as quickly as that could be constitutionally done; and the reigns of government, being wholly in the hands of militants, order was promptly established, and all the rotten branches were lopped off. New Organizations Gathered.

Never was the principle better illustrated that actual power rests, not with numbers merely, but with soundness. Reduced in membership and locals, the Reduced in membership and locals, in Alliance promptly began to move forward, and has in these few months accomplished infinitely more than in all the previous years. It organized 96 locals and 5 districts in the following trades: Glassworkers, steelworkers, lasters, miners, railroaders, machinists, freight handlers, building trades, cigarmakers, leather workers, iron moulders, broom-makers, painters and paper hangers, garment workers, textile (cotwoolen and silk) workers, carpet makers, gun workers, coal handlers, furniture workers, rubber workers, wood workers and tin and sheet iron

But not only in this direction has the Alliance since the last convention done the work of redeeming the proletariat from the slough of despondency. Four other instances of valuable work must ere be mentioned.

Hardly was the new G. E. B. in office

when the effect of the raising of the dead hand that had previously weighed leavily upon the Alliance was felt. In rapid succession three strikes, conducted by the Alliance, took place that

The Allegheny Strike.

The first was the Schoen strike of steel workers in Allegheny. The na-tionality hatred had kept the employees tionality hatred had kept the employees separate; on top of that the dull, dreary teachings of pure and simpledom had left them torpid. The breath of the Alliance blew upon them. Nationality lines vanished; a class-conscious aim, coupled with class-conscious tactics, quickened their pulses. The A. F. of L. fakirs, the political parsons, the police, the Mayor—all the cards that on previous occasions had been played to work he killing of a strike, and had sucthe killing of a strike, and had suc-ceeded, were now played, and failed. An agitation for Socialism, that other-An agitation for Socialism, that otherwise, without the Alliance, would have been impossible, made the region rock to the breath of the social revolution. The politicians got scared, and the capitalist employer surrendered.

The Glassworkers' Strike.

The strike at Allegheny immediately

set on foot another in the same neigh-borhood. The shove boys and Lehr tenders struck in the glass factories at Jeannette, Blair, Monongahela City, and other localities of the Pennsylvania glass region. Alliance organizers were sent for and took charge. The A. F. of L. and the K. of L. unions of "skilled" workers in the trade had thitherto refused to organize the "unskilled" shove boys and Lehr tenders, and besides the two had all along been in each other's hair. The strike compelled the two "pure and simple" hodies to suspend their and simple" bodies to suspend their quarrel, and what is more, threw them out of work. The lesson they learned out of work. The lesson they learned can never be lost, nor can the new sense of dignity ever fade from the thitherto despised strikers. Owing to the impossibility, through lack of organizers, to forthwith carry the strike into Indiana and other glass-working regions

—all controlled by the trust—the strike had to be compromised.

The Statersville Strike. The Statersville Strike.

The third of these strikes was at Statersville, R. I. The village is the property of the Staters, who there have their textile mills, and were carrying on a systematic grinding down of wages. The Alliance took hold, brought order, along with intelligence, into the unrest of the operatives. Three strikes followed in rapid succession. The last lasted longest. Class-consciousness, never understood before; the dignity and mission of the workers, never before dreamed off; in short, the teachings of the Alliance nerved the men in a manner that paralyzed the superintendent and dismayed the politicians. The large amount of contributions—\$1.800—that poured from sister local Alliances from all parts of the country and S. L. P. organizations, exemplified in a manner never before seen what, indeed, is meant by the "solidarity of labor." The company determined to beat the men into subjection; the men determined not to be subjected. When resistance was of no further avail, instead of returning to the mill a subjugated, vanquished, disheartened body, the men shook the dust of the place off their feet, left the village with their families, and turned the place into a desert.

The Deep Significance of these

letariat is unavoidable; its weapons, the strike and boycott, will never be obso-lete. In this conflict defeat is the prob-able result to labor, so long as the able result to labor, so long as the S. L. P. has not assumed greater magni-tude. Nevertheless, a strike is not lost unless it leaves the workers' struggle just where it was before, and thus leaves them demoralized. But a strike, whatever the immediate result, is not lost if it serves to establish a solid basis for the next, inevitable, strike. These three strikes, conducted by the Alliance, three strikes, conducted by the Alliance, differ from all others hitherto seen in the land in just that respect that the combatants on neither side remained where they started. The workers are stronger by the methods they adopted, seeing they felt the thrill of the revolution; the exploiters are weaker by the ominous experience they made—ominous, not on the "pure and simple" eround of loss and profits, but because ground of loss and profits, but because for the first time they anified the, to them, enervating breath of the ap-

proaching social revolution.

In Allegheny, the reasons that compelled the exploiter to yield, however temporarily, pointed to the workers the necessity of coupling their economic with PARTISAN, class-conscious labor politics.

politics.
In the glass region, the lesson of solidarity placed the labor question in a new light to thousands upon thousands hitherto in the dark.
Finally as to Slatersville, Moscow ableze, set after over their own heads by its own inhabitants, is no more a pathetic picture or more effective a strategy to check tyranny than the hamlet of Slatersville left a desert by the Alliance textile strikers.

Action on the Ten-Hour Law. There is a fourth act of the Alliance that should here be mentioned. You have read in THE PEOPLE the account of the recent trolley strike in this city; of the villainous uses to which the tenhour law has been put by both capitalists and their hired men, the labor fakirs. The G. E. B. determined to put an end, if at all possible, to this imposition. The criminal action instituted against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. was a measure taken to that end by the

Conspiracy Against the Socialist Labor Party.

The prospective activity of the Alli-ance had brought on the conspiracy that preceded, followed and was concacted for the Buffalo convention. The con-spiracy failing, "pure and simpledom" exposing its inaptness and corruption, the Alliance, though small numerically, yet powerful enough, by virtue of the solidity of its principles and the uncompromising rectitude of its course, not only to resist assault but also to alarm, confound, distress and even upset the labor fakir element in the land, the labor fakir element in the land. bor fakir element in this city, backed by their kindred, the bourgeois reactionists, attempted the overthrow of the Alliance by the overthrow of the Party. The thrilling incident of the "Volkszeitung" midnight attempt upon the Socialist Labor Party's premises and property, an attempt that was backed and led by Tammany heelers and understrappers, and encouraged by all the corrupt elements that fatten on pure and simpledom, needs but to be restricted. Its micerable feilings mentioned. Its miserable failure, a failure that is sealed by the magnificent general vote of the whole Party in re-sponse to the call of the Party's National Committee, just published, comes opportunely at the time of the meeting of this convention, and constitutes the inspiring wind-up of a year of trials and of triumph.

The "Volkszeitung" conspiracy has not in any way affected the solidity of the Alliance organization. The attempts made by the conspirators to create disorder in our ranks in New York and in Philadelphia have not only failed of their purpose, but on the contrary, con tributed to invigorate and more fir consolidate the Alliance movement.

In New York a few small organizations belonging to District 2 (United Hebrew Trades) allowed themselves to be used by the "Volkszeitung" con-spirators. The Board did not consider is advisable to reorganize D. A. 2, but decided to order the loyal local Alliso that the whole Alliance of Greater New York is now united under the jurisdiction of one District. This step has placed the New York Alliance on a sounder basis than it ever had and secured for it an advantage that far outweighs the loss of about 150 persons whose presence in the organization was rather a source of weakness.

The intrigues of the "Volkszeitung's" allies in Philadelphia led to a decided invigoration of the movement there. While one organization (the Leather Workers' L. A.) was lost, two new Alli-ances were chartered and a more energetic agitation was initiated than was ever before carried on in that city.
In the way of imbuing the Socialists

In the way of imbuing the Socialists with a clearer consciousness of the importance of the Alliance movement and with a new zeal for its work, our organization has been substantially strengthened throughout the country by this conspiracy that was concocted for the purpose of destroying it.

With the rank and file of the Socialist movement more alive to the mission of the Alliance, a more rapid progress of

the Alliance, a more rapid progress of the organization from this time may be considered a certainty. The experi-ence which this Board has gathered during the past year has overwhelming-ly demonstrated the fact that there is a wide field for our work and that con-ditions have ripered it.

ditions have ripened it.

The mail coming to the Board was loaded down with information of opportunities presenting themselves for organization. Requests for speakers and organizers to be sent, reports as to fields ripe for exploitation, have come in many times exceeding our resources. The Board has been compelled to allow many faverable occasions to pass

low many faverable occasions to pass unused, because of lack of funds. In this respect something must be done to enable the organization to better meet the growing demands upon it.
The Board thinks that the income of the general office should be increased,

the general office should be increased, by raising the per capita dues to the national organisation from one to two cents per month.

In this connection the Board recommends the adoption of another measure calculated to increase our means. All local Alliances should be required to use uniform membership cards issued by the G. E. B. and to receipt all dues paid by their members with stamps issued by the G. E. B.

The Board further makes the following recommendations:

esert.

The Deep Significance of these
Strikes.

The economic movement of the pro
The economic movement of the pro-

progress of our movement, you adopt some measure by which each member of a local Alliance can be furnished with a copy of the official organ of the

3. That each Local and District Alliance be required to subscribe for a copy of the official organ and keep the same on file for reference.

4. That the institution of National

Trade Districts be re-established.
5. That the mileage tax be raised to 5 cents per year for each member in od standing, payable on the first day

good standing, ps, of July.

6. That the constitution be revised, GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, THE L. BROWER, Secretary.

The reports of the delegates followed and took up the rest of Monday's ses-sion. The reports that were presented in writing will be printed seriatim in

these columns, being of great interest.
The convention continued in session
as THE PEOPLE goes to press.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beakman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.)
-Thomas Curran, Secretary, & Hanover
street, Providence, R. I. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-National Executive Committee-766 Dundas street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting held September 19, with L. Sanial in the chair. The financial report for the week ending September 16 showed receipts \$84.85; expenditures \$228.38.

Section Stockton, Cal., sent communication that they had not received voting blanks on general vote in thet matter of suspension of Cleveland, Board of Appeals, etc., but desire to be recorded in favor of the action of the N. E. C. with a vote of 10 to 2; the Section also rescinds, with the same vote, the seconding of San Francisco resolutions.

Section Minneapolis reported having, at a special meeting, voted down another attempt on the part of the Volkszeitungites to swing the Section over to the Kangaroos. Section Riverside, Cal., also sent belated vote endorsing N. E. C.

Full report was read from Organizer Hickey about the situation in San Francisco, showing in what manner the Kangaroo supporters have been working and by what motives they are animated. No news having been received from San Francisco as to the result of the general vote of the branches, action was deferred.

Organizer Keinard sent full report about his work in Ohio, mentioning as one of the striking features of his experience the increased seriousness and close attention of his workingmen's audiences.

D. A. 17, S. T. & L. A. of Rhode Island, sent 457 six months' subscribers for THE PEOPLE; the district will send about as many more in a short time. Sections Oneids and Portchester, N.

Y., suspended for having recognized the Kangaroos. Westchester County Committee will take in hand the reorganization of the latter Section.

Charters were granted to new Sections in Gilberton and Rankin, Pa.

Belated reports on general vote in the matter of Cleveland, etc., were received from Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsfield, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Scranton, No. 2, Pa., and a subdivision of Section New York, casting a total vote of 41 for, none against on question one and 40 for, 1 against on question two. The general vote on permanent seat of Board of Appeals was ordered to be put in shape and submitted.

Vote on Pittsburg resolutions and endement reported by r the following Sections: Springfield, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Yonkers, N. Y.; Peekskill, N. Y., casting a total vote of 141 in favor and none against

The following Sections reported their vote on the San Francisco special convention reacolution: Albany, N. Y.;
Scranton, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Utica, N. Y.;
Lincoln, Neb.; Mount Kisco, N. Y.;
Scranton, Pa., No. 2; Woodhaven, N. Y.;
Schenectady, N. Y.; Louisville, Ky.;
Stamford, Conn.; Leadville, Colo.; Norwich, N. Y.; Stamford, Colo.; Norwich, Colo.; Norwich, Colo.; Norwich, Colo.; Norwich, Co wich, N. Y.;Richmond Co., N. Y.; Cam-bridge, Mass.; Roanoke, Va.; Washing-ton, D. C.; Adams, Mass.; Bethlehem, Pa.; Omaha, Neb.; member-at-large in Massachusetts; three members-at-large in Ohio. These cast a total of 41 vote favor of holding such convention and 181 votes against.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Rec. Secretary.

CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—At a regular meeting of the City Central Committee, Sept. 7, the votes of wards were received on the following resolutions submitted on the 8th Ward's initiative, and the resolutions were ordered sent off, being overwhelmingly carried.

Initiative taken by the 8th Ward Branch. WHEREAS, The C. C. C. of San Francisco has issued instructions to the Assembly Districts of San Francisco, advising said Assembly Districts to refrain from voting on the referendum vote called by the N. E. C. for the following reasons:

"The call for a general vote is a partial and indecorous decument full of personal abuse and petty insinuations unworthy of a Socialist Committee and an insuit to a Socialist Party."

And, WHEREAS, it further states that the N. E. C. requests Sections to endorse Providence, R. I., as seat of the Board of Appeals, which is a misstatement of the facts, and

WHEREAS. The C. C. C. of Section San Francisco to refrain from voting on propositions which are submitted by the N. E. C. in accordance with our Farty Constitution, and thereby showing a lack of knowledge of said Constitution.

RESOLVED, That we denounce the action

by showing a lack of knowledge or said Constitution.

RESOLVED. That we denounce the action of said C. C. c. of Section San Francisco as illegal and disloyal to our Party Constitution, and to the best interests of our organization, and be it further

RESOLVED. That said resolutions be ordered published in our Party papers.

IL NORMAN, Rec. Sec.

IL NORMAN, Rec. Sec.

TL NORMAN, Rec.

TL NORMAN, Rec.

TL NORMAN, Rec.

TL NORMAN, Rec.

NEW JERSEY.

At a meeting held at Elizabeth in August, a motion to recognife the Siob Committee was passed. As soon as that was done a number of loyal comrades formed a Branch, and with Branch Plainfield now compose Section Union Computer.

Branch Plainfield now compose Section Union County.

Branch Elizabeth having a membership of 20. Branch Plainfield 24. A County Convention was held on August 25th and a full ticket nominated as follows:

For Sheriff—A. Koerner.

For County Clerk—Frank Cullen.

For Senator—Charles Burns.

For Assembly—Mithael McGarry, Joseph Wagner and John Miles.

For Coroner—C. Wallender.

The ticket was filed with the County Clerk and received by him. Now the Kangaroos have started in to protest and are threatening in go to the Courts, but we are ready for them.

H. HANSEN,

Organizer Union Co.; 144 E. Front st.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK COUNTY NOMINATIONS. Justices of the Supreme Court-John J. Kin-neally and Thomas Wright.
Judge of the Court of General Sessions—
Thomas Cogan.
Surrogate-Henry Lightbourn.
Sheriff-Stephen D. Cooper.
Justices of the City Court-Adam Moren and
Ephraim Siff.

Ephraim Siff.

MUNICIPAL COURT DISTRICT NOMINATIONS.

For Justice of the 4th Municipal Court District—Hyman A. Gottlieb.

For Justice of the 5th Municipal Court District—Lazarus Abelsov.
For Justice of the 6th Municipal Court District—Edward McElroy.
For Justice of the 7th Municipal Court District—Anthony Gelirich.
For Justice of the 8th Municipal Court District—Charles Teche.
For Justice of the 8th Municipal Court District—Charles Teche.
For Justice of the 9th Municipal Court District—Otto Barthel.

or Justice of the 16th Municipal Court Dis-ter-Charles Bahnsen. KINGS COUNTY NOMINATIONS

District Attorney-Peter Fiebiger. Sheriff-Gustav Rosenblath. County Clerk-William H. Wherry. Register-William Kelly. County Treasurer-Alvan S. Brown,

MUNICIPAL COURT DISTRICT NOMINA-For Justice of the 1st Municipal Court Dis-

trict-Henry Samuelson. For Justice of the 2rd Municipal Court Dis-trict-Frederick C. Wolf. For Justice of the 4th Municipal Court Dis-trict-Eber Forbes. RICHMOND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

RICHMOND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
For County Judge—David Acaster.
For County Clerk—Fert Clark.
For Member of Asembly—Michael Driscoll.
For Alderman—C. Otto Fransecky.
For Municipal Judges—John H. Moore, and

Jeremiah Driscoll.
Fraternally yours.
E. E. SNYDER.
Organizer Section Richmond Borough. 1.05 at meeting Aug. 23d. 16th Ass. Dist., N. Y., 10 agita-stamps 26th. 1st, 3d ar.; 5th Ass. Dist's, 30 agitation stamps g. 28th. 22d and 33d Ass. Dist's, N. Y., o agitation stamps. ig. 29th. 16th Ass. Dist., N. Y., collect-1.00 on stamps ot. 4th. 20th District, Brooklyn, 20 agion stamps 6th. 28th Ass. Dist., New York, 35 agitation stamps Sept. 3th. 16th Ass. Dist., New York, for agitation fund Sept. 3th. 20th Ass. Dist., Brooklyn, for 10 agitation stamps. 1,20 .50

Total....L. ABELSON, Organizer.

NOTICE.

Primarles of the Socialist Labor Party of New York and Kings Counties, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Assembly District Conventions will be held as follows:

Monday, September 25th, 5 P. M. New York County. 21st Assembly District at 7 W. 101st Street, Borough of Manhattan.

Monday, September 28th, 8 P. M.,
Kings County.
14th Assembly District at 109 N. 6th Str.
Brooklyn.
19th Assembly District at 192 Evergreen Ave.
Brooklyn.

By Order of the City Executive Committee of he Socialist Labor Party of the City of New

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

CALL FOR CONVENTIONS. Assembly District to eventions for nominating Candidates of the Sectalist Labor Party for Members of Assembly and Alderman in the sist Assembly District of New York County will be held on Monday, Sept. 28th, 1890, at 8.45 P. M. Assembly District Conventions for nominating Candidates of the Sectalist Labor Party for Members of Assembly and Alderman in the 14th and 18th Assembly Districts of Kings County will be held on Monday, Sept. 25th, 1199, at 8.45 P. M.

P. M.
Modo of Representation to the Assembly
District Conventions 5 Delegates.
By order of the City Executive Committee of
the Socialist Labor Party of the City of New

L ABELSON, Organizer. OPEN AIR CAMPAIGN MEETINGS ending Sept. 30th.

Monday, Sept. 25th. 8 P. M.
9th Dist., 30th Str. and 9th Ave. Manhattan.
18th "Sath" Ave. Manhattan. 9th Dist., 20th Str. 25th, 8 P. M.

Tuesday, Sept. 25th, 8 P. M.

25th Dist., 15th Str., and 2d Ave., Manhattan,
25th " 79th " " "

20th " 89th " " " Manhattan.

Wadnesday, Sept. 27th, 8 P. M.

Wadnesday, Sept. 27th, 8 P. M.

Brooklyn.

YONKERS.—Convention of the S. L. P. in County of Westchester, for the purpose of nominating candidates for coming election was held in Tarrytown on Sept. 5th, 1898. Comrade Zolot, of Peekskill, presided. The following Sections were represented: Mt. Vernon, Peekskill, Yonkers, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Mt. Kisko. Nominations were made and carried with the following result: Comrade James Burns, of Tarrytown, for County Treasurer; Comrades Stephen Cormick, of Sing Sing, and Robert Stewart, of Mt. Kisko, for Cornorers; Camrades Hubert H. Mealing, ir, of Sing Sing; Henry K. Godstrey, of Tarrytown, and Arthur Chambers, of Mt. Vernon, for School Commissioners... The following resolution was passed and ordered to be published in THE PEOPLE:

The delegates of County Westchester, in convention assembled, express their full convention assembled, express their full convention

and ordered to be published in THE PEO-PLE:
The delegates of County Westchester, in con-vention assembled, express their full con-fidence in the principles and tactics of the S. L. P., and heartily approve the stand taken by the N. E. C., which is in conformity with our constitution. They congratulate that body on the powerful resistance shown in dealing with the enemies of our Party and upholding our national organ. THE PEOPLE. We are strongly opposed to holding a National Con-vection this year, being of the opinion that the reasons given by the N. E. C. are sufficient proof of its unadvisability, and as we cannot have any more harmony with those, who, be-ing themselves a minority, have tried, by systematically compiring against the Party and so preparing that coup d'état of July 10, to force upon the majority their reactionary ideas.

to force upon the majority their reactionary ideas.

The Convention adjourned with three cheers for the R. L. P.

Yours fraternally.

Acting Secretary County Convention.

ROCHESTER.—Section Monroe County. R.
L. P., held both county and city conventions last night at Gernard's Hall. 345 N. St. Paul street. The attendance was large and the comrades all enthusiantic.

The county convention was called to order by Comrade Sheehan. C. A. Ludecke was elected Chairman and M. Stone. Secretary. The convention monimated the following ticket: Shesift, A. Metzler, 194 West Maple street; County Treasurer. L. Harris, 1 Wesley street; Assembly, First District, B. Baumei, 176 West Maple street; Second District, L. Kruse, 87

Clinton Street: Third District, A. McDonald, 246 North street; Fourth District, W. Breltenbach, 12 Pleasant street. A committee consisting of Comrades Sheehan and A. Mettler was empowered to fill vacancies.

After the county convention adjourned the city occupantion was called. The officers who presided over the first convention were chosen for the same offices at the second. The city icket nominated is: Mayor, C. A. Ludeke, 255 St. Joseph street; Comptroller, P. Fox, 195 St. Paul street; Treasurer, M. Stone, 12 Pleasant street; President of the Common Council, Michael Sheehan, 35 Englewood avenue.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND,—To all Sections and members of Ohio. Comrades:—Section Cleveland was reorganized August 20th by the National Organizer B. F. Keinard. At this first meeting 49 loyal members signed the roil. The following comrades were elected members of the State Committee. Frank Erben, John Kircher, Ferd. Herz. Adam Mitchell, Fred. Brows. M. R. O'Furey and P. C. Christiansen. The latter was re-elected secretary, to whom all communications, reports and monkes should be sent. It is rumored that the now ex-members of Section Cleveland, on whose account the Section was suspended, have formed themselves into an opposing factor and elected a bogus State Committee, notwithstanding the fact that by nearly a unanimous vote throughout the State the action of the old State Committee in endorsing the legally elected N. E. C. was sustained. It is evident that these men have been and are attempting with the Volkszeitung conspiracy crowd to switch the S. L. P. from its revolutionary proletarian stand, and all Sections must be on their guard to frustrate such nefarious schemes. Again we would remind comrades to hustie for signatures as the lists must be in our hands by Sept. 25th.

Enclosed you will find a call for a general vote from the National Executive Committee, the vote to be forwarded to Henry Kuhn. 61 Beekman street. Room 305. New York City, before October 10th.

Your fraternally.

The State Committee, S. L. P. of Ohlo. P. C. CRISTIANSEN. Sec'y.

90½ Professor street.

CLEVELAND.—Open air agitation meetings for week commencing Monday, Sept. 25th.

CLEVELAND.—Open air agitation meetings for week commencing Monday, Sept. 25th. Monday, Sept. 25th—Loraine, cor. Waverly

Tuesday, Sept. 26th-Clark ave. and Brooklyn street.
Wednesday, Sept. 27th—"Johnson House,"
South Brooklyn.
Thursday, Sept. 28th—Detroit and Weddell

Thursday, sept. Sent. Streets.
Friday, Sept. 29th.—Lorain corner Gelb sts.
Saturday—Public Square.
By order Section Cleveland.
Per Central Committee,
FRANK ERBEN, Org.
W. F. STEER, Sec'y.

W. F. STEER, Sec y.

CANTON,—The Labor-Day celebration, arranged by the County Committee, S. L. P., was a grand success. About a thousand people, including visitors from Massilion, Greenville, North Lawrence, Canal Dover and other places, arsembled at Meyer's Woods, Canton, to take part in the affair. The Greenville Miners' Band furnished music, and comrades Dinger and Kampf, of Cleveland, made addresses in English, and German, which were well received. A great amount of literature was sold and distributed and quite a sum was realized for the campaign fund.

JOHN JUERGENS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ERIE.—The Section meets every Tuesday night at Nickel Plate Hall, corner Twentieth and Peach streets.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

Regular meeting held on September 11th, at 38 Avenue C. New York, with Comrade J. Kinneally in the chair. Minutes with slight corrections adopted. Credential Committee rejorted Tayorabiy on credentials from 34th and 35th a. D.'s, New York, and recommended the seating of the delegates. Recommendation concurred in.

Communication from Comrade John Horsack was received and Secretary instructed to reply. Executive Board reported that it conferred with some members of N. E. C. and recommended that the proposed fair be arranged shortly before Christmas, as the fair, which is to be the main feature and which offers the opportunity for co-operation for Sections and comrades outside of New York, could not be made successful at a later time. Recommendation concurred in and the committee instructed to find out whether Grand Central Palace may be taken for about a week before Christmas, and if obtainable to proceed forthwith and complete all arrangements necessary. The following organizations were represented and reported work for THE PEOPLE For New York—th. Sth. 18th. 18th

General Agitation Fund.

HENRY KUHN, Secretary. DR. C. L. FURMAN.

...Dentist ... 121 Sohermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Trades' & Societies' Calenda

Standing advertisements of Trades Use and other Societies (not exceeding five will be inserted under this heading berns at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. Organizations should I it lose such as portunity of advertising their places of lines.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TA AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duase Room 95, New York City, General tary: William L. Brower, Financial tary, Murphy, General Executive Meetings: 1st, 2rd 48d 5th Thursday ings at 5 p. m. Secretary Board of A Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, Philadelphys.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets second and fourth Monday, at 8 P. 88 Avenue C. New York. E. SIFF. 362 Canal street, Pinancial Secretar.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. T. County Committee representing the

County Committee representing the meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in to of Essex County Socialist Club, 73; field avenue, Newark, N. J. HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquared 22d and 23d A. D. z. S. L. P. H. 110th street, New York. Business need every Tuesday. Pree reading room from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30 p. m. every sing. Subscriptions for this paper recommends

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headers, 79 East 4th street. Meetings every rat 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartman, lident; Aug. Lants, Corr. Sec'y, 71 4th street.

T. A L. A., meets every second and ban Sunday, at 10 A. M., at 528 E. 11th at Secretary K. Wallberg.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTAND TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 6 6 1 4 L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 1th at Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting 1st 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. second and fourth Sunday of every at 10.30 o'clock a. m., at Teutonia A. Rooms, 153-160 Third avenue, New City. Subscription orders taken for Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. A.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. . and 35th A. D.'s, Southeast cor. of 16th and 3d Ave. Meeting every Friday at \$P.

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